

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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VOL. I

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No. 44

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ADVANCED

ACETANILID
BARIUM CHLORIDE
CAFFEINE
COD LIVER OIL
COLCHICUM ROOT
DANDELION ROOT
LANOLIN
LEMON OIL
MERCURIALS
NUX VOMICA

OXALIC ACID
POTASSIUM BROMIDE
QUICKSILVER
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SALOL
SALICYLIC ACID
SODIUM SALICYLATE
SWEET ORANGE OIL
TARTARIC ACID
TURPENTINE, VENICE
VANILLIN

DECLINED

BORAGE FLOWERS
CLOVE OIL
CUMIN SEED
IPECAC ROOT
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAVA KAVA
NAPHTHALENE
SAFFRON, AMERICAN
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SILVER NITRATE

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Weekly Market Edition of
The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1915

JUDGE GARY SEES END OF WAR

"We are approaching the end of a war that has been and still is destroying life and property almost beyond human calculation. The end may not come immediately, but it will come much sooner than expected by many, including some of those who are most actively participating." Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

The sooner Judge Gary's prophecy is fulfilled the better. There is obtainable proof, he says, that all the countries involved deeply regret that the war was ever started. They are sick at heart and show signs of fatigue; none of them can long endure the increasing strain of appalling losses in life and property.

OWNING A GERMAN NAME IN ENGLAND

A name like Zimmerman makes a good deal of trouble for its owner these days in Great Britain. One of the big drug and chemical houses of London is Charles Zimmerman & Co., which has enough suggestion of German to arouse the suspicions of English pharmacists. Zimmerman & Co. have been using pages of space in the British pharmaceutical journals explaining away the charge that they are of German origin, and that their products are likewise thoroughly British.

WHISKY AND BRANDY NO LONGER "DRUGS"

The announcement that the Committee of Revision have voted by the narrow margin of 26 to 24 to exclude whisky and brandy from the forthcoming edition of the United States Pharmacopœia, will be looked upon by many in the trade as the culmination of a controversy that has been the sub-

ject of much discussion. Many druggists have sold these liquors for medicinal purposes under the customary restrictive measures imposed by the National and State authorities, being guided in their action by the belief that they had a right and duty to supply all medicinal remedies, and that as whisky and brandy were officially recognized in the Pharmacopœia, they were in good standing as "remedies."

But the sentiment has strongly developed within recent years among reputable pharmacists and medical men, that liquors should be deleted from the Pharmacopœia on the ground that they are not distinctly medicinal agents, and are not necessary in the production of official medicinal preparations. In the present Pharmacopœia, neither whisky nor brandy is directed to be used in the manufacture of other preparations, so that their retention in the official guide up to the present time must be considered solely on the ground of their possible use as medicinal agents. In the face of the sentiment as to the actual remedial value of these spirits, from a medical point of view, at least, it would seem that "Othello's occupation's gone."

The fear has been expressed in some quarters that this elimination may make it impossible for druggists after January 1 next to sell whisky or brandy without taking out a saloon license. But this contention is largely problematical. Many druggists will welcome the failure officially to recognize these spirits as an excuse to relieve them from taking out a license and its accompanying restrictive regulations which have proved so onerous to well-meaning men. We have heard many druggists declare that the quantities of these products sold by them in response to legitimate demands were inconsequential, and from such sales they never realized, directly or indirectly, enough to pay the cost of the special tax certificate required by the Internal Revenue authorities. One can well believe that as a matter of financial interest, such sales have not been worth the effort and responsibility they cost, while as a nuisance and demoralizing agency, they have always required caution and discriminating judgment. With the elimination of whisky and brandy from the Pharmacopœia, the fact that the druggist does not keep them for sale as medicines cannot be urged as a blot upon his professional reputation. The liquor situation has been one of the most unsatisfactory subjects with which the druggist has had to deal, and the pharmacist who does not wish to have himself classed as a liquor dealer or subject himself to espionage or the risks of prosecution for acts he cannot foresee, will undoubtedly endorse the verdict of the Pharmacopœial Revision Committee.

NET WEIGHT DECISION

Attention is called to the announcement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, printed elsewhere in this issue, which grants to manufacturers an extension of time for the use of stocks of labels and cartons now on hand, provided the same were printed prior to May 11, 1914. This decision relates to the form of stating the quantity of the contents of the package on the label, and manufacturers will do well to acquaint themselves with its provisions.

Medicinal Supplies by Parcel Post from Germany

Permission is Given Farbwerke-Hoechst Company to Ship Goods Out in That Manner—Supplies Needed for United States Government

Pharmaceutical supplies intended for use by the United States army and public health service are to be shipped from Germany by parcel post, according to a statement made by H. A. Metz, president of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company. This concern it is understood has a contract with the government for medical supplies including salvarsan and neosalvarsan, two preparations on which it holds the patents.

The German government Mr. Metz says has given its permission for the goods to be shipped out of that country. This is believed to be the first attempt that has been made to bring pharmaceutical goods over from Germany by parcel post and the result is awaited with interest. Mr. Metz explained that the cost of shipping by parcel post is so high that generally speaking it would be out of the question to do business on that basis but in the present instance its use is justified because the need is urgent.

"We must have these goods," said Mr. Metz, "and this seems to be the only way to get them over. Other goods shipped from Germany by parcel post have come through. It remains to be seen whether these will or not.

"It's about time something was done to make shipments between this country and Germany possible. We can obtain all the pharmaceutical supplies we want from Germany providing that we can assure the government over there that shipments will not fall into the hands of the English or French. We don't seem to be able to give any assurance of that kind at the present time and for that reason the Germans are refusing to let the goods go out of the country. You can't blame them."

Shipments by parcel post between this country and Germany are now made by way of Rotterdam. The United States postal authorities some time ago issued an order that shipments to Germany would only be accepted subject to owners' risk.

Germans Want Cotton for Dyestuffs

The efforts of the United States government to obtain dyestuffs from Germany for American manufacturers appear to have reached a deadlock which can not be broken so long as the present British order in council remains in effect. This has placed a ban on all shipments of American cotton to Germany through neutral countries and the German government is understood to take the position that unless American cotton reaches German ports no dyestuffs will be released for export.

Officials of the United States bureau of printing and engraving are said to be worried lest stocks of certain dyes used by the Government will soon be exhausted.

Reports from London state that the board of directors of the British Dyes Company have decided to acquire or build much larger works, and the belief is expressed that a considerable increase in the output of dyestuffs will consequently be effected. This is the company that was organized early in the war with the help of capital supplied by the British government.

United States Turns to Switzerland

Negotiations have been started through the trade advisors in the State Department and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for co-operation between dye manufacturers of the United States and Switzerland to meet the serious scarcity of dyestuffs resulting from the cutting off of German coal tar dyes.

American manufacturers seek to utilize the Swiss dye works pending the development of the industry in the United States. The Swiss plants heretofore have received from Germany supplies of so-called "intermediate" coal tar products to be converted into finished dyes. Germany now threatens to cut off this supply on the ground that the finished products are being exported by Switzerland to France and England.

The American dyestuff industry fostered in the last half year by the Department of Commerce can now furnish substantial quantities of "intermediates," which it is planned to ship to Switzerland for the finishing process.

A statement by the Bureau asserts that the effects of the dyestuff famine are becoming more and more apparent.

"In some instances textile mills are forced to shut down for the time being, until new supplies of color can be obtained," says the statement. "This is especially true of works consuming large amounts of indigo."

American Plants Expanding

Manufacturers, says the bureau, are substituting brown denim for the well-known blue variety, because of the indigo scarcity, but the new color has met with little approval from merchants and consumers.

"In the meantime," the statement adds, "the few American manufacturers of coal-tar dyes are steadily expanding their plants, and are producing dyestuffs in quantities hitherto unknown. Equally noteworthy is the steady increase in the manufacture of intermediates, aniline oil, etc."

In one instance an American firm is said to have developed the manufacture of a "direct black" dye which replaces German dyes hitherto used, particularly in the hosiery industry.

Berlin authorities refuse to allow any dye shipments unless free passage to Germany is guaranteed for American cotton or other products of equal value.

German Dye Works Making War Supplies

The statement adds that the activity of the great German dyestuff works has apparently been diverted, largely into the manufacture of munitions of war and hospital supplies, although German manufacturers have on hand dyes "adequate to cover the needs of American consumers for months to come.

"Everything points to the conclusion that German manufacturers will, in event of peace, try to promptly stock the American market and vigorously endeavor to regain all ground lost. The Department of Commerce will not hesitate to recommend any action to prevent 'unfair competition' by foreign producers on our soil against the developing American dyestuff industry."

The bureau is co-operating with the Federal Trade Commission to devise means to protect the new industry at the war's end.

Old Labels and Cartons May Be Used Until Jan. 1

Time for Making Change to Conform with New Laws Governing Net Weights is Extended by Agricultural Department.

The Department of Agriculture has decided to extend until January 1, 1916, the privilege of using labels and cartons printed prior to May 11, 1914, which do not state the quantity of the contents of packages of food in terms of the largest unit as Food Inspection Decision No. 154 holds that they should, providing the quantity of the contents is otherwise plainly and correctly indicated. For example, it is not proper, under Food Inspection Decision No. 154, to mark a package "Contents 26 Fluid Ounces"; the package should be marked "One and five-eighths pints" or "one pint 10 fluid ounces."

The purpose of this decision is to compel quantities to be stated in the form most readily intelligible to most persons. In order to avoid the waste of a large number of labels and cartons, however, which had been printed before this decision was issued, the Department agreed some time ago to permit the use of such labels and cartons which although they did not comply with the regulations in this respect, were otherwise satisfactory, had been printed prior to May 11, 1914, and indicated an honest attempt to comply with the provisions of the law.

The present decision extends the time to which these labels may be used from June 1, 1915, to January 1, 1916, the additional time being granted for the purpose of enabling manufacturers and dealers in food products to dispose of their stocks of labels and to avoid the loss which the immediate enforcement of the regulations in this respect would cause. Until January 1, 1916, therefore, the Department will not recommend proceedings solely upon the charge that the statement of quantity of contents on the package, if otherwise satisfactory, is not in terms of the largest unit in the package.

Plan to Make N. A. R. D. Stronger Organization

Iowa Proposal, However, is Not Favored by Prominent Association Man—Amalgamation With A. Ph. A. Suggested But Not Generally Endorsed.

Various proposals for reorganizing the National Association of Retail Druggists to strengthen it and make it a more important factor in the drug trade are foreshadowed in discussions now going on among the influential members of that association, including the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association, which passed resolutions at its recent conventions recommending a complete overthrow of present methods of governing that body. That the Iowa plan is not unanimously approved is evidenced by some of the criticism which has been voiced since the State association took action. One of the plan's opponents, a N. A. R. D. member of national prominence, when asked by a WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS what he thought of the plan, said:

"The Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association is fortunately situated in that it has the most effective organization of its kind in the country. It has a membership of 1,700 and the annual dues are \$5. It has a well paid secretary to collect those dues and to perfect the organization. In its proposition to reorganize the National Association of Retail Druggists, the Iowa organization members take a view wholly from their own standpoint and disregard the fact that the great majority of the States are not blessed with either so effective an organization, nor are they in so fortunate a financial condition.

Iowa Association Differs from Others

"Other State associations are not composed strictly of retailers, as is the Iowa organization. They consist of retailers, wholesalers, travelers, journalists, educators, etc., and are not strictly retail. The constitution of the N. A. R. D., of course, provides only for retail druggists in the membership of that body. Under the Iowa plan, therefore, the question would immediately arise as to whether most of the State organizations would not have to eliminate all but retailers from their membership. If this were done a great many State associations would be disrupted, as the barred element plays no small part in their activities.

"The elimination might be accomplished, however, by providing for auxiliaries, such as the many traveling men's auxiliaries, to accommodate all members not retailers. The members of the auxiliaries would not have a vote in the affairs of the association, but would work with the latter.

"The Iowa plan provides that the president be inducted into office on January 1. Now, I am opposed to that. He would come into office right in the midst of a Congressional session and fighting these odds could not get in his most effective work.

Says Time is Not Ripe for Reorganization

"The whole trouble, however, with the Iowa plan is that nothing has been provided for the collection of dues. How will sufficient dues be collected without raising the State association dues to a prohibitive figure? It is true the cost of collection, a present expense, would be eliminated, but might not a new expense arise in the building up of the State associations.

"I don't believe the time is ripe for such a reorganization. But it might make some State associations sit up and take notice, and it would take some of them several years to get into shape to play their part in the reorganized body."

This druggist was asked if he considered the amalgamation of the N. A. R. D. and the A. Ph. A. a feasible proposition. He could not, and words were not necessary for him to express his thoughts. He said, however: "The A. Ph. A. occupies about the same position as the National Geographical Society does in its field. They are explorers of their particular fields. The more I read the journals of the two organizations, the more I note the parallel lines upon which they are conducted."

He did not deem it practical that the N. A. R. D. and the A. Ph. A. meet at the same place in the same week. "Why, the A. Ph. A. now has more functions than one man can take in. I think, though, that it would be a good idea to

hold the two conventions, one following the other, in the same city. If the N. A. R. D. were to meet this year in San Francisco, either before or after the A. Ph. A. meeting, I would go to San Francisco and attend them both. As it is, I am going to Minneapolis."

OFFICERS AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Officers of the American Medical Association, elected at the sixty-sixth annual session held at San Francisco June 21-24, are:

President—Rupert E. Blue, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President—Albert Vander Veer, Albany, N. Y.

Second Vice President—George B. Evans, Dayton, Ohio.

Third Vice President—Donald Campbell, Butte, Mont.

Fourth Vice President—Herbert C. Moffitt, San Francisco.

Secretary—Alexander R. Craig, Chicago.

Treasurer—William Allen Pusey, Chicago.

Trustees—M. L. Harris, Chicago; William T. C. Councilman, Boston; and Thomas McDavitt, St. Paul.

The fellowship of the Association on May 1, 1915, was 42,366, a net increase for the year of 1,337. During the year 343 fellows died, 2,204 resigned, 390 were dropped as not eligible, 577 dropped for non-payment of dues, and six removed from the roll on account of being reported "not found," making a total of 3,520 names, deducted from the fellowship roll as of May 1, 1914. During the year there were added 4,857 names to the fellowship roll of which 3,713 were transferred from the subscription list. The number of subscribers to the journal not including fellows of the American Medical Association is 18,846.

The report of the treasurer of the association for the year ending Dec. 31, 1914 shows a reserve fund of \$118,832, a certificate of deposit for \$20,000 and a checking account of \$7,301. The total assets on that date were \$548,133, the total liabilities \$123,287. The surplus decreased \$115,415, being \$424,854.

CRUSADE AGAINST "QUACKS" 50 YEARS AGO

Pharmacists who may believe that the propaganda against secret remedies is more or less recent will be surprised to learn that fifty years ago a bill was introduced into the English Parliament that bears considerable resemblance to modern legislation in this country. The English petition is reprinted in *The Chemist and Druggist* of London from its issue of June 15, 1865. Its language was as follows:

"That the traffic in secret remedies, which is repudiated by the qualified practitioner, enables the unqualified pretender, and the uneducated quack, to victimize Her Majesty's subjects to an incredible extent, as well in person as in purse;

"That the sale of patent, quack, and other secret medicines, has an injurious influence on the health of the community, more especially on the infantile portion of it.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that in the said Bill adequate provision may be made—

"1st. For preventing the registered chemists and druggists from practising medicine and surgery;

"2nd. For preventing the sale of any patent, quack, or other medicine, unless a sworn certificate of its composition be lodged with the registrar appointed under the Bill, or be made otherwise accessible to the public."

LIFE OF GERMAN CHEMISTS

The life of a German industrial chemist, so far from being entirely rosy, is a gray, monotonous existence, according to the description of Dr. W. Dederichs, whose opinion expressed in the *Chemiker Zeitung*, Berlin, is commented on by the London *Chemist and Druggist*. All of these chemists, says Dr. Dederichs, have a certain amount of intelligence, but, inasmuch as their time is filled by dull routine-work, they have no opportunity to take full advantage of their ability. The German chemical industry, which boasts of its excellence and yields high dividends, owes the chemists to whom it owes its achievements. It leaves them no time for private research but takes all of their hours for energy-taxing analytical investigations. Furthermore, men not so well qualified by their preparation for chemistry have displaced scientifically trained persons on the analytical staffs of factories, thereby prejudicing the industry. "This is a side of the picture," *The Chemist and Druggist* says, "which is rarely exposed to public view even in Germany, and certainly never to the outside world."

London Reports Scarcity of Bromide Preparations

**Market for Cod Liver Oil is Strong and Active—
Antimony Preparations Advancing — Thymol Higher**

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

LONDON, July 13.—The market is more active. Cod liver oil is strong at 350 to 370s. per barrel. Antimony preparations are advancing, crocus being held at 86s. Agar agar is dearer at 2s. per pound.

Bromides are scarce. Caustic is held at 170£. Camphor in 2½-pound slabs is steady at 1s. 9d., c.i.f., with forward offers at 1s. 6½d. Menthol is easier at 8s. 6d., c.i.f. For quinine, 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 5d. is asked.

Thymol is strong at 35s. per pound, and acetyl salicylic acid is available at 35s. Ipecac of all varieties is easier, prices asked being 15s. for Mat-togrosso, 13s. 9d. for Minas, and 11s. 9d. for Carthagena.

London Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, JUNE 29—It is claimed that this country has found at last a business Government. If this claim is justified by events, it will be mainly owing to its ministers being permitted to pursue their work unhindered by party faction and departmental red tape. Its one paramount mission is to carry on the war and help bring it to a successful issue. To this end it has been granted the completest confidence and widest powers ever before given to any Administration in the country's history. Because the Ministry is taking its courage in its hands and the people at their word we are getting at long last national organization.

Already as a start it has adopted two measures of importance which must deeply affect commerce generally and our own branch in particular. These are the munitions bill and the war loan.

The munitions bill will effectively do away with strikes. Workmen, hereunder, surrender their rights and masters who have been making 10 per cent profit before the war may only claim 12 during its progress, surplus profits going to the Exchequer. Chemical firms not hitherto occupied with the production of the necessities of war will be affected by being called upon to adjust their works according to Government requirements. This will have the effect of restricting still further the output of several heavy chemicals permitting their importation from the U. S.

War Loan Marks New Era

The new war loan marks the opening of a new era in British finance, the credit of the country being placed on a 4½% basis, which at the least will stand until the end of the war is in sight. By the higher rate of interest given, and a date of redemption having been fixed with the unconditional right to convert into subsequent issues, investors are possessed of the one stock in the world the income from which increases with the rise in the cost of living. It will be interesting to watch the direct effect of the loan upon the New York Exchange which has recently been so adverse to us, and which must, therefore, alike have the harmful effect of restricting your export trade to this country. We noticed recently that Dr. Platt of Washington pointed this out as being inimical to American interests and suggested popularizing the idea of American investment abroad

in order to bring the exchanges to a more normal level. The new war loan may prove a desirable remedy.

Press Contests Moulton Appointment

The appointment of Lord Moulton, late one of our Judges of Appeal, as head of the explosives department, has been hotly contested in the press—failing to see how a lawyer can know much about explosives. Like the late Lord Salisbury, Lord Moulton in his early days dabbled in chemistry and his later research work and inventions in high explosives have been of immense practical value—earning him election as fellow of the Royal Society.

Sir Hiram Maxim whose patriarchal head is seen at all American functions here is devoting at the age of 75 no less than 17 hours a day to serving the country. He has invented a new bomb igniter which he describes as "the best yet discovered and cannot fail." He advises the formation of an advisory Committee of scientific experts to undertake preliminary investigations of all inventions submitted to the Government and cordially offers his own services.

London Markets

LONDON, JUNE 29—Our chemical and drug markets are now experiencing more than ever the effects of the "call to arms." Manufacturers are in many instances called upon to turn out considerably more than the ordinary capacity of their works and yet this is being done in the face of greatly diminished staffs and countless difficulties and delays arising out of the general shortness of labor. It is not to be wondered at therefore that a large number of manufacturers are already fully engaged till the end of the year and are refusing further orders. With the increase in demand and growing scarcity of products, values are daily tending upwards. In some cases the rise during the past week is considerable. On the 23rd inst. the distillers of alcohol advanced their price by 4d per gallon for rectified spirit in keeping with the higher cost of materials and labor.

CITRIC ACID—Is in great demand and being scarce, has advanced during the week more than 25%, closing to-day at 3s 4¼d per lb.

TARTARIC ACID—Is higher at 2s 2d per lb.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH—Is variously quoted at from 280s per cwt. to 3s per lb., according to quantity and holder.

QUININE—After some heavy parcels were disposed of at 1s 4¼d, the market closed firm at 1s 4½d.

QUICKSILVER—Importers have withdrawn from the market to-day, but 5 flask orders may still be booked in one quarter at 16½ 5s.

MERCURIALS—Manufacturers decline to make a price to-day owing to the uncertainty of obtaining raw material.

CODLIVER OIL—For some time past, this article failed to reflect the unfavorable conditions of the Finmarken fishing, but at the end of last week suddenly spurted to 220s.

BROMIDES—Are being enquired for from all quarters and in the continued absence of offers from your side, the small supplies available here have been eagerly taken for export. Potassium bromide is offered at 8s per lb. and sodium bromide at 7s 6d.

MENTHOL—Is lower at 9s 8d per lb.

OPIUM—Reports from Salonica announce heavy and continuous rains during the harvesting which, being fatal to this delicate paste, cannot fail to materially affect the market generally under existing circumstances. Holders are firm and look for higher prices. Smyrna quality is scarce and fetches 23s 6d for 11%.

France Will Stop Traffic in "Dope"

The French government is expected to pass radical legislation re-enforcing the faulty laws against the illicit traffic in cocaine and morphine, which has brought "coco" into the army itself. Immense profits, it is reported, tempt unscrupulous persons to risk the few months in prison which the law imposes on illicit vendors. They buy a gramme of cocaine at 2 cents, and sell it for twenty or thirty times as much. The police seek them vigorously, but they sometimes elude punishment by taking advantage of a loophole in the law. The French government has decided to plug every loophole by taking as stringent measures with morphine and cocaine as they have already taken with reference to absinthe.

New York Markets

Spectacular Jump in Prices for Cod Liver Oil Holds Trade in Check—Exporters Are in Active Quest of Chemicals

Trade in cod liver oil has been almost at a standstill since the spectacular jump in prices a week ago, though interest in the market continues keen. Actual sales of the Norwegian brands are reported at \$65 to \$70 a barrel, but only small quantities changed at either figure. None is now being offered at less than \$75 and it is doubtful if holders would part with more than a few barrels at that figure so jealously are they guarding their limited stocks. For some brands as high as \$85 is asked.

Norwegian refiners, according to the latest cables, are asking all the way from \$85 to \$100 a barrel, and are not inclined to offer much even at those figures. Some of the refiners in that country, it is reported, have been offering dealers over here large bonuses to consent to the cancellation of contracts. These offers in all cases have been turned down, as dealers are facing the possibility of not being able to obtain anywhere near enough oil to meet the requirements of their regular customers the coming season, Germany having gobbled up all but a small portion of the available supply.

So far this season exports from Norway to the United States have amounted to only 1,700 barrels, compared with 4,200 barrels for the corresponding period in 1914. Only 50 barrels, shipped from Christiania, were received within the week at New York. Arrivals of Newfoundland oil from St. Johns included one consignment of 25 barrels and another of 50 barrels. Offerings of the latter brands are scanty and are held around \$45 a barrel.

Chemicals Wanted by Exporters

Exporters have been more active in the market for chemicals in the last few days and while an advance of 1½ cents a pound in tartaric acid is the only change of importance announced by manufacturers, a large number of articles which manufacturers are selling only in a restricted way to their regular customers, could not be had from second hands except at higher prices. These included acetanilid, caffeine, bromide of potassium, saccharin, salol, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, thymol and vanillin. Holders of citric acid were inclined to shade the price of that product somewhat, as manufacturers are now pretty well caught up with their contracts and some of them are inclined to offer their goods in competition with those recently imported from England and France.

True Venice turpentine, the bulk of which comes from Switzerland, has advanced sharply, owing to the difficulty of obtaining fresh supplies from abroad since Italy took it upon herself to blockade Trieste and other Adriatic ports.

In the market for essential oils the feature has been a further stiffening of quotations for lemon and sweet orange oil in sympathy with higher prices being quoted for those products in the primary Italian markets. Trade in crude botanical drugs has been slow as it usually is at this season of the year.

Prices for Opium Are Shaded

While some of the larger importing concerns are maintaining the higher level of quotations established about a fortnight ago the domestic trade has shown little inclination to take on fresh supplies. For the most part, it has been necessary to shade prices in order to effect sales, and some handlers have adopted this course. Latest arrivals include 15 cases by way of Piraeus and no confirmation of the report that the Turkish Government had stopped shipments has been received. The general impression in the trade is that the Turks need the money more than they do the opium, and this being the case, they will keep on shipping so long as it is possible to do so. Buying for export continues in evidence, but these takings are not large enough to overcome the inertia which has settled over the market since the Harrison anti-narcotic law has been in operation.

Morphine—No change in prices for this alkaloid is quoted by manufacturers, who report a slow trade on domestic account despite the fact that the Harrison law has been in operation long enough to suggest that druggists' stocks might

be reduced to the point where they need replenishing if only in a small way.

Codeine—The export demand is moderate, but with domestic consumption at low ebb, manufacturers find it necessary to curtail their output. Prices remain unchanged.

Quinine—The domestic situation in these salts continues firm in sympathy with that abroad. American makers are closely adhering to their policy of preventing their product, as far as it is within their power to do, from falling into the hands of exporters. Orders are carefully scrutinized and those calling for quantities in excess of what are considered the actual requirements of domestic buyers are not accepted. If they were not checked, exporters, it is said, would take such large quantities that the domestic trade would soon be without sufficient supplies. Stocks in London are smaller than they have been in many years and the English dealers are bidding actively for both the salts and cinchona bark. Java growers are still curtailing shipments of the latter. Prices in the domestic market are holding firmly on the bulk basis of 30 cents an ounce.

Acetanilid—The withdrawal of offerings by one large manufacturing concern has caused a firmer feeling in this coal tar product and dealers who have any on hand are asking all the way from 75 cents to \$1 for it. The scarcity of aniline oil has tended to curtail the output. Exporters have been bidding actively for stocks in second hands.

Potassium Bromide—The demand for these salts is especially active on export account and the market is almost bare of offerings. The manufacturers' price remains \$1.25, but for any sizable quantity \$1.50 would be paid readily enough. In crystal form there is practically none to be had at that figure.

Caffeine—Regular customers are securing limited quantities at maker's quotations, but others, forced to buy from second hands, have paid as high as \$6 to \$6.50 for the alkaloid description.

Formaldehyde—Recent transactions have been at higher quotations than those named by leading makers. The demand is active and about the only available supplies are those in second hands, manufacturers having sold the bulk of their output for a number of weeks ahead.

Kola Nuts—Higher prices for the West Indian product are attributed to a poor harvest outlook this season. Stocks on hand are small and holders have raised their prices a cent to 9 to 10 cents.

Lanolin—Offerings are scanty and holders are asking as high as \$1.50 for the hydrous and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for the anhydrous.

Mercurials—There has been further upward revision of prices owing to the higher cost of quicksilver, which is now quoted at \$100 to \$105 a flask. Soft varieties of mercurial preparations are quoted 3c higher and hard 8c higher. Quotations for hard varieties are: Calomel, \$1.43 to \$1.45; corrosive sublimate, powdered, \$1.30; crystals, \$1.35; bisulphate, \$1.21 to \$1.22; red precipitate, powdered, \$1.56 to \$1.66; white, \$1.66 to \$1.71. Soft varieties, blue mass, 72c; blue ointment, "1/3," 80c to 81c; "½," 90c to 91c.

Silver Nitrate—Another fraction of a cent has been shaved off the price of this salt owing to the reduced cost of silver. Offerings are ample on a basis of 30½¢ in lots of 500 to 1,000 ounces.

Potassium Permanganate—So little of this preparation is now to be had that the market for it has become practically a nominal affair. Prices named range from 85c to \$1, but there is none to speak of being offered even at the top figure. A little came on the market a week or so ago at 75c.

Saccharin—Supplies are getting smaller all the time and those who have any to offer have raised their prices to \$4.25 to \$4.50, an advance of 25c.

Salol—For stock in second hands, prices have been advanced about \$1, to \$3.25 to \$3.75. Manufacturers have none to offer.

Sodium Salicylate—Recent sales have been made as high as \$3.75, offerings being small. Salicylic acid has sold at \$2.90 and buyers would undoubtedly be glad of an opportunity to pay that price or even higher for considerably larger quantities than are now offering.

(Continued on page 8)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|---------|-------|
| Acetanilid | lb. | — | .75 |
| Acetone | lb. | .30 | — |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 4.75 | 5.00 |
| Agar Agar | lb. | .35 | .60 |
| Alcohol, 188 proof | gal. | 2.54 | 2.56 |
| 190 proof, U. S. P. | gal. | 2.56 | 2.58 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof | gal. | 2.58 | 2.60 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | gal. | .38 | .39 |
| 188 proof | gal. | .39 | .40 |
| Wood, ref., 95 p.c. | gal. | .45 | .47 |
| 97 p.c. | gal. | .50 | .52 |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | — | .80 |
| Sweet | lb. | — | .40 |
| Meal | lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Aloin | lb. | .87 | .93 |
| Ammonium Carb., U.S.P. | lb. | .08½ | .09½ |
| Bromide | lb. | — | 1.40 |
| Iodide | lb. | 3.95 | 4.00 |
| Muriate, C. P. | lb. | .18 | .19 |
| Amyl Acetate | gal. | 2.60 | 2.75 |
| Antimony, needle | lb. | .24 | .25 |
| Sulphate, 16/17 per cent | lb. | .45 | .55 |
| Free sulphur | lb. | — | .75 |
| Crimson | lb. | 10.00 | 12.00 |
| Antipyrine | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Arca Nuts | lb. | .12 | .13 |
| Argols | lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Arrowroot, Bermuda | lb. | .43 | .45 |
| St. Vincent, bbls. | lb. | .06½ | .07 |
| Arsenic, red | lb. | .12 | .12½ |
| White | lb. | .04 | .05 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | .21 | .23 |
| Barium Chlorate | lb. | .16 | .17 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .12 | .14 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .22 | .23 |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rico | gal. | 1.55 | 1.60 |
| St. Thomas | gal. | 2.90 | 3.00 |
| Benzol, pure white | gal. | .90 | 1.10 |
| Bismuth, Citrate | lb. | 2.70 | 2.80 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 2.55 | 2.60 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 2.80 | 2.85 |
| Subgallate | lb. | 2.35 | 2.40 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | 2.50 | 2.55 |
| Borax, in bbls. | lb. | .05½ | .06 |
| Bromine, bulk | lb. | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Burgundy Pitch | lb. | .07½ | .08 |
| Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk | lb. | 5.50 | 6.50 |
| Citric acid | lb. | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| Calcium, Hypophosphite | lb. | .77 | .79 |
| Camphor, Am. refined, bbls. | lb. | .43 | .45 |
| Japan, refined | lb. | .43 | .45 |
| Squares of 4 ounces | lb. | .44 | .45½ |
| 16's in 1 lb. carton | lb. | .40 | .46 |
| 24's in 1 lb. carton | lb. | .46 | .46½ |
| 32's in 1 lb. carton | lb. | .46 | .46½ |
| Cases of 100 blocks | lb. | .43½ | .44 |
| Monobromated | lb. | 2.00 | 2.25 |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.50 | 1.60 |
| Russian | lb. | 5.50 | 6.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 6.00 | 6.50 |
| Cassia Fistula | lb. | .10 | .10½ |
| Chalk, prec. light | lb. | .04½ | .05½ |
| Heavy | lb. | .03½ | .05 |
| Chloral Hydrate | lb. | .90 | .95 |
| Chloroform | lb. | .30 | .40 |
| Cocaine, hydrochloride bulk oz. | 3.50 | 3.75 | |
| Codeine, alkaloid, bulk | oz. | 6.45 | 6.65 |
| Ounces | oz. | .650 | .670 |
| Phosphite | oz. | 6.70 | 6.90 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 5.85 | 6.05 |
| Colocynth, Trieste, whole | lb. | 6.15 | 6.35 |
| Pulp | lb. | .22 | .35 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | .40 | .50 |
| Fingers | lb. | .34 | .34½ |
| Coumarin | lb. | 6.00 | 6.25 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst. | lb. | .32 | .35 |
| Powdered, 99 p.c. | lb. | .33 | .35 |
| Cressote, Beechwood | lb. | .95 | 1.00 |
| Cresol, U. S. P. | gal. | — | 1.50 |
| Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste | lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Jewelers', large | lb. | .70 | .75 |
| Small | lb. | .45 | .50 |
| French | lb. | .18½ | .19 |
| Dextrin, imported, Potato | lb. | .10 | .12 |
| British Gum | lb. | nominal | |

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|------|--------|
| Domestic Potato | lb. | .08 | — | .10 |
| Dragon's Blood, mass. | lb. | .25 | — | .50 |
| Reeds | lb. | .70 | — | .75 |
| Epsom Salt (see Mag. Sulph.) | lb. | — | — | — |
| Ergot, Russian | lb. | .90 | — | .95 |
| Spanish | lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 |
| Ether, U.S.P. | lb. | .15 | — | .20 |
| Washed | lb. | .18 | — | .27 |
| U.S.P. 1880 | lb. | .22 | — | .27 |
| Eucalyptol | lb. | .65 | — | .70 |
| Formaldehyde, 40 p.c. | lb. | .09 | — | .10 |
| Gelatin, Silver | lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Gold | lb. | .40 | — | .42 |
| Glucose | 100 lbs. | 2.36 | — | 2.42 |
| Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums. | lb. | .22 | — | .23 |
| and bbls. added | lb. | .23 | — | .23½ |
| C. P., in cans. | lb. | .20½ | — | .21 |
| Dynamite, drums included | lb. | .16½ | — | .17 |
| Saponification, loose | lb. | .14½ | — | .15 |
| Soap Lye, loose | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | — | — | 2.50 |
| Guaiacal, liquid | lb. | 1.10 | — | 1.20 |
| Haarlem Oil | lb. | 2.25 | — | 2.30 |
| Hops, N. Y. 1914 prime | lb. | .18 | — | .20 |
| Pacific Coast 1914 prime | lb. | .18 | — | .20 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide | gross | 5.50 | — | 13.50 |
| Hydroquinone | lb. | 4.00 | — | 4.50 |
| Iodine, Resublimed | lb. | 3.75 | — | 3.80 |
| Iodoform | lb. | 4.20 | — | 4.25 |
| Isinglass, American | lb. | .75 | — | .80 |
| Russian | lb. | 5.50 | — | 5.75 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indian | lb. | .09 | — | .10 |
| Lanolin, hydrous | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.50 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | 1.75 | — | 1.85 |
| Licorice, mass | lb. | .12 | — | .15 |
| Licorice, Stick, domestic | lb. | .20 | — | .22 |
| Foreign | lb. | .23 | — | .25 |
| Lupulin U. S. P. | lb. | 2.25 | — | 2.30 |
| Lycopodium | lb. | .90 | — | .95 |
| Magnesium Carbonate | lb. | .04½ | — | .06 |
| Oxide, heavy tech. | lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Sulphate, Epsom salts | lb. | 4.00 | — | 4.50 |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | .80 | — | .85 |
| Small flake | lb. | .42 | — | .45 |
| Sorts | lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 2.60 | — | 2.70 |
| Recryst. | lb. | — | — | 4.50 |
| Mercury, flasks | each | 100.00 | — | 105.00 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | 1.21 | — | 1.22 |
| Blue, mass | lb. | .72 | — | .73 |
| 50 p.c. | lb. | .90 | — | .91 |
| Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c. | lb. | .80 | — | .81 |
| Calomel, American | lb. | 1.43 | — | 1.45 |
| Corrosive Sublimate, cryst. | lb. | 1.30 | — | 1.35 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.56 | — | 1.66 |
| Red Precipitate | lb. | 1.66 | — | 1.71 |
| Metol | lb. | 7.00 | — | 8.00 |
| Mirbane Oil | lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Morphine, sulphate | oz. | 5.00 | — | 5.05 |
| 1-oz. vials | oz. | 5.05 | — | 5.10 |
| 3/4-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes | oz. | 5.25 | — | 5.30 |
| 3/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes | oz. | 5.30 | — | 5.35 |
| Diacetyl | lb. | 5.95 | — | 6.30 |
| Moss, Iceland | lb. | .09 | — | .10 |
| Irish | lb. | .12 | — | .18 |
| Musk, pods, Cab. | oz. | 8.00 | — | 8.50 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 13.00 | — | 15.00 |
| Grain, Cab | lb. | 12.00 | — | 15.00 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 15.00 | — | 19.00 |
| Druggists' | lb. | 16.00 | — | 17.00 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 8.00 | — | 9.00 |
| Naphthalene, flake | lb. | .14 | — | .14½ |
| Balls | lb. | .13½ | — | .14 |
| Nux Vomica, whole | lb. | .06½ | — | .07 |
| Powdered | lb. | .10 | — | .11 |
| Aleppo | lb. | 2.50 | — | 2.75 |
| Virgin | lb. | 3.50 | — | 6.50 |
| Opium, cases | lb. | 7.00 | — | 7.25 |
| Jobbing lots | lb. | 7.05 | — | 7.30 |
| Powdered, U. S. P. | lb. | 8.15 | — | 8.35 |
| Granular | lb. | 8.25 | — | 8.35 |
| Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P. gal. | 1.75 | — | 2.00 | |
| Paris Green, kegs | lb. | .14 | — | .14½ |
| Petrolatum, light amber, bbls | lb. | .03 | — | .03½ |
| Cream | lb. | .04½ | — | .06 |
| Lily white | lb. | .07 | — | .09 |
| Snow white | lb. | .10 | — | .11 |
| Phenolphthalein | lb. | 4.00 | — | 4.25 |
| Phosphorus | lb. | .80 | — | .90 |
| Paste | lb. | .05½ | — | .06 |
| Potassium acetate | lb. | .35 | — | .36 |
| Bicarb | lb. | .30 | — | .33 |
| Bromide | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.50 |
| Citrate, bulk | lb. | .68 | — | .72 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|---|-------|
| Cyanide Mixture | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | .92 | — | .94 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | 3.15 | — | 3.20 |
| Permanganate | lb. | .85 | — | 1.00 |
| Quinine, 100 oz. tins | oz. | — | — | .30 |
| 50 oz. tins | oz. | — | — | .30½ |
| 25 oz. tins | oz. | — | — | .31 |
| 5 oz. tins | oz. | — | — | .32 |
| 1 oz. tins | oz. | — | — | .35 |
| Amsterdam | oz. | — | — | .30 |
| German | oz. | — | — | .30 |
| Java | oz. | — | — | .30 |
| Resorcin | lb. | 2.50 | — | 3.00 |
| Rochelle Salt | lb. | .25 | — | .25½ |
| Saccharin | lb. | 4.25 | — | 4.50 |
| Safrol | lb. | .31 | — | .32 |
| Salicin, bulk | lb. | 4.25 | — | 4.50 |
| Salol, bulk | lb. | 3.25 | — | 3.75 |
| Santonin, cryst, bulk | lb. | 60.00 | — | 61.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 61.00 | — | 62.00 |
| Scammony, resin | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.75 |
| Seidlitz Mixture | lb. | .20 | — | .21 |
| Silver, Nitrate | lb. | .30½ | — | .32½ |
| Soap, Castile, white pure | lb. | .12½ | — | .13½ |
| Marseilles, white | lb. | .11 | — | .12 |
| Green, pure | lb. | .10 | — | .12 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .08 | — | .10 |
| Mottled, pure | lb. | .10 | — | .12 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .08 | — | .10 |
| Sodium, Acetate | lb. | 2.50 | — | 3.00 |
| Benzoate, granulated | lb. | 2.50 | — | 3.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.51 | — | 3.01 |
| Bicar, English | lb. | .03 | — | .03½ |
| Amer. f.o.b. works | lb. | .01½ | — | .01¼ |
| Bromide | lb. | — | — | 1.25 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | .82 | — | .84 |
| Iodide | lb. | 3.50 | — | 3.55 |
| Nitrite, technical | lb. | .18 | — | .20 |
| U. S. P. | lb. | .23 | — | .24 |
| Phosphate, U. S. P. | lb. | .04½ | — | .09 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.25 | — | 3.75 |
| U.S.P. | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — | 2.50 |
| Technical | 100 lbs. | .65 | — | .75 |
| Spermaceti | lb. | .24 | — | .26 |
| Spts. Ether, Nitros. | lb. | .45 | — | .48 |
| Starch, Corn, Pearl | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | — | 2.46 |
| Potato | lb. | .05¼ | — | .05½ |
| Rice | lb. | .07 | — | .08 |
| Wheat | lb. | .05 | — | .05½ |
| Storax | lb. | .25 | — | .35 |
| Strontium, Bromide | lb. | — | — | 1.25 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .18 | — | .19 |
| Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk oz. | 66 | — | — | .70 |
| Sulphate | oz. | .60 | — | .66 |
| Sugar of Milk, powdered | lb. | .15 | — | .16 |
| Sulphonal | oz. | .55 | — | 1.00 |
| Sulphur, roll | 100 lbs. | 2.15 | — | 2.35 |
| Flour | 100 lbs. | 2.35 | — | 4.00 |
| Flowers | 100 lbs. | 2.60 | — | 4.00 |
| Washed | lb. | .04 | — | .06 |
| Tartar Emetic, in casks | 50 | — | — | .54 |
| Thymol | lb. | — | — | 12.00 |
| Tin, crystals | lb. | .25 | — | .26 |
| Bichloride | lb. | .11¼ | — | .11¾ |
| Oxide | lb. | .45 | — | .47 |
| Toluol, pure | gal. | 3.00 | — | 4.00 |
| Commercial | gal. | 3.00 | — | 4.00 |
| Turmeric | lb. | — | — | .05½ |
| Turpentine (for regular grades see Naval Stores) | lb. | .50 | — | .55 |
| Artificial | lb. | .12 | — | .14 |
| Vanillin | oz. | .48 | — | .50 |
| Zinc Carbonate | lb. | .09 | — | .09½ |
| Chloride | lb. | .05 | — | .05½ |
| Oxide, white | lb. | .26 | — | .28 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .03½ | — | .04½ |

ACIDS

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|---------|---|------|
| Acetic, U. S. P. | lb. | .04½ | — | .04¼ |
| Glacial | lb. | .12 | — | .14 |
| Benzoic, from gum | oz. | Nominal | — | |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.75 | — | 3.00 |
| Boric, cryst, U.S.P. | lb. | .08½ | — | .08¾ |
| Powdered | lb. | .08¾ | — | .09¼ |
| Carbolic, cryst, U.S.P. | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 |
| Citric | lb. | .75 | — | .80 |
| Cresylic, 95/100 per cent | gal. | .70 | — | .75 |
| Gallic | lb. | .75 | — | .85 |
| Lactic, U.S.P. | lb. | .74 | — | .76 |
| Muriatic, C. P. | lb. | .05½ | — | .07½ |
| Nitric, C. P. | lb. | .08 | — | .10 |
| Oxalic, German, casks | lb. | .26 | — | .27 |
| Picric, kegs | lb. | 1.75 | — | 2.00 |
| Phosphoric, U.S.P. | lb. | .28 | — | .31 |
| Pyrogallie | lb. | 1.35 | — | 1.55 |

New York Markets

(Continued from page 6)

Carbolic Acid—A healthier state of affairs prevails in the market for this phenol product, inasmuch as speculators whose activities heretofore have tended to confuse the real status of supply and demand have been eliminated from the situation. There have been somewhat larger offerings of late by the concern which is making the bulk of the supply being turned out in this country, the output on some days running ahead of the amounts called for by contracts. Prices are largely a matter of negotiation, \$1.50 a pound being the minimum.

Tartaric Acid—Owing to the increased cost of argols, manufacturers have raised prices $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, the crystal sort being quoted at $44\frac{1}{2}$ c and the powdered at 44c. Besides the seasonable activity of the domestic demand there has been more inquiry than usual on export account.

Lemon Oil—Holders are now asking \$1.25 to \$1.50, according to brand. Dealers here are being guided by the action of prices abroad, which suggests manipulation on the part of the Italian dealers. Demand for the essence is active but supplies are ample to meet seasonable requirements.

Clove Oil—Supplies are increasing steadily and manufacturers are inclined to shade prices. It is now quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.12½ in cans and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c more than those prices in bottles.

Juniper Berries—Larger supplies are available than the trade anticipated following the announcement that Italy had entered into war, and holders have been inclined to shade prices in the past few days. They are now asking 4c to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Roots—German doggrass and dandelion root are in meagre supply and prices for each have been marked up a cent or two. Gentian root is also slightly firmer, but Mexican sarsaparilla root is easier on increased offerings. It is now quoted at 14c to 15c. Receipts of ipecac root from Cartagena and Puerto Colombo have been liberal and holders are now asking \$2.50 for those grades. They might be willing to take less. This is a decline of about 50c from the price quoted a week ago. Prices for kava kava have declined sharply following recent fairly large arrivals. It is quoted at 18c to 20c.

Flowers—The supply of American saffron has increased in the last few days and the demand being slow, dealers have been willing to grant concessions in order to move stocks. Sales have been around 70c to 75c. Borage flowers have become quite plentiful and prices have been reduced about 15c, the range being \$1.25 to \$1.40.

Leaves and Herbs—Prices for all varieties are holding about steady, the demand being quiet. Quotations on belladonna leaves still vary considerably, according to holder, the range being all the way from 85c to \$1.20.

Seeds—Star anise has been advanced a cent to 21c to 22c. Cumin easier on moderate offerings, being quoted at $22\frac{1}{2}$ c to 23c for the Malta and 22c to 23c for the Morocco grade.

Glycerin—New York prices on glycerin seem to lack uniformity, but as a whole the market is undoubtedly easier. Quotations on glycerin, c.p., in bulk, drums and barrels added, vary all the way from 21c to 23c a pound. Dynamite glycerin shows $20\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, with 21c asked. Saponification, loose, is quoted from $16\frac{1}{2}$ c to 17c, and soap, lye, from $14\frac{3}{4}$ c to 15. Importers are still having trouble getting their shipments sent out of France, ocean freight rates have been raised further. On the other hand, the commercial demand here, except in war industries, is quieter, probably, than normal. A representative of a firm of importers in New York declares that comparatively little glycerin is used in explosives in this country, and that he does not believe the domestic war orders compensate for a slack demand growing out of an industrial quietness. But the use of glycerin abroad for the manufacture of explosives adds material strength to the situation.

QUIET MARKET FOR VANILLA BEANS

Vanilla beans are ruling quieter than usual at this time of the year for the reason, so dealers say, that consumption of ice cream and summer drinks in which vanilla flavoring is extensively used has been considerably below normal. Makers of ex-

tracts are buying in smaller quantities than they ordinarily do when the demand for their goods is brisk. Stocks of beans are ample.

Dealers are asking \$2.75 for their best grades of Bourbon beans but less desirable grades are selling down to \$2.25. Whole Mexican beans are selling from \$2.75 to 3.50 according to quality and "cuts" range from $\$2.37\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.50. South American varieties vary in price from \$2.50 to 3.00.

The finest varieties of vanilla beans are those which grow wild in Mexico, principally in the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, although in recent years the Bourbon beans have been so improved through careful cultivation that they almost rival the Mexican in strength and flavor. The best grade of Bourbon beans are produced in the Isle of Reunion, a French possession. The growers there will start to pick their next crop about the last of August but the beans will not be cured and ready for shipment much before October.

Other French possessions in which vanilla beans are extensively grown are Madagascar, Guadeloupe and Tahiti. The Tahiti beans are known as the "transplanted Mexican vanilla." They are of inferior quality, being almost destitute of vanilla flavor and have an odor suggesting heliotrope. The "green label" kind are now quoted at \$1.30 to \$1.50 in the New York market.

England secures its supply of vanilla chiefly from Mauritius and the Seychelles islands where what are known as the inferior Bourbon beans are produced. Holland is supplied from the plantations of Java.

Buyers in this country have always expressed a preference for Mexican varieties but owing to the chaotic state of affairs prevailing in that country for the last two years it has been impossible for dealers to secure their usual supplies. Shipments have been further restricted by the action of those in control of the Mexican government, in imposing additional export duties. The crop gathered last year is believed to have been smaller than usual. The coming crop will be gathered in December. Until the Indians come back from the mountains there is no telling what the Mexicans will have to offer.

Thymol Jumps to \$12

Distillers in This Country and Great Britain Are Doing Little to Relieve Scarcity—India Holds Ajowan Seed.

Thymol is selling at \$12 a pound but owing to the fact India has bottled up her supply of ajowan seed there seems to be little prospect of distillers in either the United States or Great Britain doing anything to relieve the acute scarcity responsible for the present high price.

Makers of antiseptic mouth washes and toilet preparations are in urgent need of supplies. They have in the past depended on German manufacturers who made nearly all the thymol consumed prior to the outbreak of the war, taking practically the entire exportation of ajowan seed from India.

The *Indian Trade Journal* publishes official figures which throw some light on the present situation. The total exports of ajowan seed by months for the twelve months ended with April and the amounts taken by Germany previous to the outbreak of the war are given as follows:

| 1914 | Exports—cwt. | Germany's Share—cwt. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| April | 2,605 | 2,597 |
| May | 1,527 | 1,498 |
| June | 2,032 | 2,000 |
| July | 18 | — |
| August | 27 | — |
| September | 5 | — |
| October | 12 | — |
| November | 169 | (G. B.'s Share, 147 cwt.) |
| December | 627 | — |
| 1915 | | |
| January | 45 | — |
| February | 263 | (G. B.'s Share, 235 cwt.) |
| March | 38 | — |
| April | 44 | — |

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| Salicylic | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Stearic | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Sulphuric | lb. | .05 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .07 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Tannic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | .65 | — .68 |
| Tartaric crystals | lb. | .44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .47 |
| Powdered | lb. | .44 | — .47 |

ESSENTIAL OILS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| Almond, bitter | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 |
| Artificial | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| Sweet, true | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Peach kernel | lb. | .37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .40 |
| Amber, crude | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Rectified | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Anise | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Bay | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.25 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.50 |
| Cade | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cajuput, bottles | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Camphor, light color, h'vy | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| gravity | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Japanese, white | lb. | 1.12 | — 1.13 |
| Caraway | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Cassia, 700/80 p.c. tech. | lb. | .87 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .90 |
| Lead free | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| U. S. P. | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Cedar Leaf | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Wood | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy. | lb. | 8.00 | — 10.00 |
| Citronella, Ceylon | lb. | .45 | — .46 |
| Java | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Cloves, cans | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bottles | lb. | 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 1.15 |
| Copaiba | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Coriander | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Croton | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Cubebs | lb. | 2.85 | — 3.00 |
| Erigeron | lb. | .90 | — 1.05 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Fennel, sweet | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Geranium, Algerian | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.50 |
| Turkish | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Gingergrass | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Ginger | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Juniper Berries, rect. | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.50 |
| Twice rect. | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Wood | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Lavender Flowers | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Spike | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Garden | lb. | .60 | — .75 |
| Lemon | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Lemongrass | lb. | .82 | — .88 |
| Limes, expressed | lb. | 2.80 | — 2.90 |
| Distilled | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Linaloe | lb. | 2.40 | — 2.50 |
| Mace, expressed | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Distilled | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Mustard, natural | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.50 |
| Artificial | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Neroli, bigarade | lb. | 35.00 | — 40.00 |
| Petale | lb. | 45.00 | — 52.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 12.00 | — 18.00 |
| Nutmeg | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Sweet | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Patchouli | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Bottles | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Petit Grain, S. A. | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.25 |
| French | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Pimento | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Pine Needles | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Rose, natural | oz. | 8.00 | — 10.50 |
| Artificial | oz. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Sandalwood, East Indian. | lb. | 5.75 | — 6.00 |
| West Indian | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Sassafras, natural | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Artificial | lb. | .24 | — .28 |
| Savin | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Spearmint | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Spruce | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Tansy | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Thyme, red, French | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.60 |
| White, French | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Wintergreen leaves, true. | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.75 |
| Birch, sweet | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 |
| Wormwood | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.25 |

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

| | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|--------|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| South American | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| Fir, Canada | gal. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| Oregon | gal. | .70 | — .80 |
| Peru | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.25 |
| Tolu | lb. | .40 | — .45 |

BARKS

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------|
| Angostura | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Bayberry | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Blackhaw, of root | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| of Tree | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Buckthorn | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Cascarilla | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Siftings | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Cinchona, red, quills | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Broken | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Yellow, "quills" | lb. | .23 | — .27 |
| Broken | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cherry | lb. | .06 | — .09 |
| Condurango | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Cramp | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Select | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Orange Peel, bitter, Cura- | lb. | .03 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .04 |
| cao, 1/8 | lb. | .05 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .06 |
| Sweet, Malaga, ribbons. | lb. | .05 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .06 |
| Trieste | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Prickly Ash, | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Northern | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Pomegranate | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Quebracho | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Select | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Simaruba | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .09 | — .11 |
| Cut | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Crushed | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Tonga | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Wahoo, of Tree | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| of Root | lb. | .33 | — .36 |
| White Pine | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| White Poplar | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .05 | — .08 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .04 | — .05 |

BEANS

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|--------|
| Calabar | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Para | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Surinam, cryst. | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Vanilla Bourbon | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Mexican, whole | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.50 |
| Cuts | lb. | 2.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — 2.50 |
| South American | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Tahiti, white label | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Green label | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.50 |

BERRIES

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| XX | lb. | .50 | — .54 |
| Powdered | lb. | .47 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .50 |
| Fish | lb. | .03 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .03 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Juniper | lb. | .04 | — .04 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Laurel | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Prickly Ash | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Sloe | lb. | .30 | — .35 |

FLOWERS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|---------|--------|
| Arnica | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Borage | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Calendula | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Chamomile, German | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Hungarian | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Roman | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Elder | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Insect, open | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Closed | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Powd. Flowers and Stems | lb. | .36 | — .50 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .40 | — .60 |
| Lavender, ordinary | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Select | lb. | .20 | — .28 |
| Malva | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Mullein | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Saffron, American | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Valencia | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Tilla, with leaves | lb. | .50 | — .55 |

LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| Aconite | lb. | .07 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .10 |
| Althea | lb. | .05 | — .05 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Bay, true | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Belladonna | lb. | .85 | — 1.20 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.20 |
| Long | lb. | 1.17 | — 1.20 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| Cannabis Indica | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.85 |
| Chiretta | lb. | — | — .18 |
| Coca, Huancu | lb. | — | — .40 |
| Truxillo | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Conium | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Damiana | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Digitalis | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Euphorbia Pilulifera | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Grindelia Robusta | lb. | .05 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .07 |
| Henbane, German | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Russian | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Henna | lb. | .12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .15 |
| Horehound | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Laborandi | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Laurel | lb. | .06 | — .06 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Lobelia | lb. | .07 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .09 |
| Matico | lb. | .75 | — .09 |
| Marjoram, German | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| French | lb. | .12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| German | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Pichi | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Pulsatilla | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.00 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .06 | — .06 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Rue | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Sage, stemless | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Grinding | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Savory | lb. | .07 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .08 |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Half leaf | lb. | .35 | — .38 |
| Siftings | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Tinnevely | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Pods | lb. | .07 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .09 |
| Skullcap, U.S.P. | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Spearmint, American | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Thyme | lb. | .07 | — .07 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Yerba Santa | lb. | .07 | — .09 |

ROOTS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------|---------------------|
| Aconite | lb. | .13 | — .15 |
| Alkanet | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Whole | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Angelica, American | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| German | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Arnica | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Belladonna | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Berberis aq. | lb. | .08 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .10 |
| Blood | lb. | .08 | — .08 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Blueflag | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Bryonia | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Burdock | lb. | .12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — .13 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Unbleached | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .05 | — .05 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Blue | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Colchicum | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Colombo | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Culvers | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Dandelion | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Doggrass | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Elecampane | lb. | .07 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .08 |
| Galangal | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Gentian | lb. | .08 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .10 |
| Geranium | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Ginger, African | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Jamaica | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Bleached | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Gingseng, wild Southern | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.50 |
| Northwestern | lb. | 7.25 | — 7.75 |
| Eastern | lb. | 7.50 | — 7.75 |
| Cultivated | lb. | 4.00 | — 5.00 |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Heliebore, white | lb. | — | — 10 |
| Powdered | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Black | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Rio | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Jalap, whol e. | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Licorice, in bales | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Selected, bundles | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Mandrake | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Musk, Russian | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Orris, Florentine, bold | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Small | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Verona | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Fingers | lb. | Nominal | — |
| Pareira Brava | lb. | .16 $\frac{1}{4}$ | — .17 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Pellitory | lb. | — | — .30 |
| Pink, true | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Poke | lb. | .05 | — .06 |

London Prices Before and During the War

British Pharmaceutical Journal Publishes Interesting Comparisons Showing Rise and Fall of Drugs and Chemical Quotations in Past Year

A table of drug and chemical prices before and during the war, based on the London markets, is published in the June 25th issue of *The British and Colonial Druggist* and some interesting comparisons are offered.

| Article | July 24th 1914 | Jan. 1st, 1915 | Highest since war began | June 23rd, 1915 |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Acetanilid.....lb. | 11d. | 1/10 to 2/ | 6s. | 5s. 6d. |
| Acetic acid, glacial, B.P.....ton | £31 | £45 | £75 | £27/10-£76 |
| Acetosulphuric acid.....lb. | 1s. 8d. | 6s. 6d. to 7s. | 25s. | 32s. 6d. |
| Almond oil.....lb. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 8d. | 25s. | 32s. 6d. |
| Ammonia, C.P. 25 p.c.....ton | 32s. 6d. | £35 | £37 | £33 5s. |
| Ammonia, C.P. 25 p.c.....ton | 10s. 15s. | £11 | £13 17s. 6d. | £13 5s. |
| Anise oil, star.....lb. | 5s. 5d. | 5s. | 6s. 4d. | £16 |
| Arsenic, Cornish.....ton | £14 | £19 | £21 | 90s. |
| Atropine, sulphate.....oz. | 21s. 9d. | 65s. | 90s. | 1/11 to 2/ |
| Balsam tolu.....lb. | 2s. 2d. | 1s. 10d. | 2s. 3d. | nom. |
| Belladonna root.....lb. | 70s. | 240s. | 350s. | 11d. to 1s. |
| Benzol, 90 p.c.....gal. | 10s. 5d. | 10s. 5d. | 11s. 3d. | 11/6 to 1/19 |
| Bergamot oil, C.I.F. (1 cwt. lots).....lb. | 15/3 to 17/6 | 11/3 to 12/6 | 11s. 2s. 10s. | 11s. 2s. 10s. |
| Bismuth, carb. (1 cwt. lots).....lb. | 8s. 7d. | £8 10s. to £9 | 11s. 2s. 10s. | 11s. 2s. 10s. |
| Bleaching powder.....lb. | 28s. 6d. | 30s. | 35s. | 35s. |
| Boric acid, crystals.....cwt. | 17s. 6d. | 18s. 6d. | 22s. | 22s. |
| Buchu leaves, round.....lb. | 5s. 9d. | 5s. 6d. | 6s. | 4s. 6d. |
| Camphor (1 cwt. lots).....lb. | 2s. 7d. | 4s. 2d. | — | nom. |
| Japan, ozs.....lb. | 1s. 8d. | 2s. | 2s. 6d. | 1s. 9/4d. |
| Japan, slabs.....lb. | 1s. 7d. | 1s. 10d. | 2s. 3d. | 1s. 9d. |
| English, bells (1 cwt. lots).....lb. | 7s. 3d. | 13s. | 18s. | 12s. |
| Cantharides, Russian.....lb. | 7s. 3d. | 13s. | 18s. | 12s. |
| Carbolic acid— | | | | |
| Crude, 60 p.c.....gal. | 1s. 1d. | 3s. | 3s. 7d. | 3s. 6d. |
| Crystals, 60 p.c.....gal. | 5s. 6d. | 5s. 6d. | 5s. 6d. | 1s. 6d. |
| Castor oil, Hull pharmaceutical.....lb. | £28 | £18 10s. | £45 5s. | £42 |
| Castor oil, Hull pharmaceutical.....lb. | 3s. 6d. | 6s. | 10s. | 9s. 6d. |
| Chloralhydrate, B.P. (50-lb. lots).....lb. | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 10d. | 6s. 20c. | 6/20d. |
| Cinchona, Dutch unit.....lb. | 6/20c. | 1/4d. | 1/4d. | 1/4d. |
| Cinchona, English unit.....lb. | 2s. 5d. | 2s. 9/4d. | 3s. 10d. | 2s. 9/4d. |
| Citric acid, foreign.....lb. | 3s. 9d. | 4s. 9d. | 5s. 1d. | 5s. to 5s. 1d. |
| Clove oil, English.....lb. | 4s. 5d. | 7s. 6d. | 16s. | 14s. |
| Cocaine hydroch. (175-oz. lots).....oz. | £50 | £60 | £60 | £44 |
| Cocaine oil, Cochiti.....ton | £30 | £30 | £30 | £30 |
| Cocaine oil, Ceylon.....ton | £30 | £30 | £30 | £30 |
| Cod liver oil, C.I.F. (175 ozs.) barrel | 12s. 10d. | 9s. to 9/4 | 22s. 6d. | 19/7 to 21/0 |
| Copper sulphate.....ton | £19 17s. 6d. | £25 10s. | £28 1s. | £28 |
| Cotton oil, crude.....ton | £28 15s. | £25 10s. | £32 | £28 |
| Cream of tartar, 98 p.c.....cwt. | 98s. | 150s. | 220s. | 200s. |
| Ergot of rye, Russian.....lb. | 1s. 8d. | 2s. 6d. | 5s. | 2s. 6d. |
| Formaldehyde, 40 p.c.....cwt. | 11s. 4/4d. | 12s. 4/4d. | 15s. 9d. | 15s. 9d. |
| Glucose, liquid.....cwt. | 99s. | 104s. | 104s. | 104s. |
| Glycerin, C.P. (3 tons), tins in cs.....cwt. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. |
| Hexamethylene tetramine.....lb. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. |
| Hydroquinone.....lb. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. |
| Iodine, crude (makers).....oz. | 13s. 8d. | 15s. | 17s. | 17s. |
| Iodoform.....lb. | 16s. | 17s. | 17s. | 17s. |
| Iron sulphate.....ton | 42s. 6d. | 6s. 6d. | 6s. 6d. | 6s. 6d. |
| Ipecac, Cartagena.....lb. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. |
| Ipecac, Rio.....lb. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. |
| Lemon oil, C.I.F. (1 cwt. lots).....lb. | £24 9/7/3 | £24 9/7/3 | £24 9/7/3 | £24 9/7/3 |
| Minced oil.....lb. | 10s. 3d. | 10s. 3d. | 10s. 3d. | 10s. 3d. |
| Morphin, hydroch. only.....oz. | £50 | £54 | £56 | £56 |
| Olive oil, Spanish.....ton | 18s. 6d. | 18s. 6d. | 18s. 6d. | 18s. 6d. |
| Opium, Turkey druggists'.....lb. | 7s. 6d. to 8s. | 7s. 6d. to 8s. | 7s. 6d. to 8s. | 7s. 6d. to 8s. |
| Orange oil, C.I.F. (1 cwt. lots).....lb. | £31 10s. | £31 10s. | £31 10s. | £31 10s. |
| Palm oil.....ton | 13s. | 13s. | 13s. | 13s. |
| Peppermint oil— | | | | |
| Bulk American.....lb. | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. | 7s. 6d. |
| H.G.H.....lb. | 21s. 9d. | 21s. 9d. | 21s. 9d. | 21s. 9d. |
| Japan, Kohiyashi.....lb. | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 6d. |
| Phenacetin oil, American.....gal. | 3s. | 3s. | 3s. | 3s. |
| Phenazone.....lb. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. | 6s. 9d. |
| Phenolphthalein.....lb. | 5s. 6d. | 5s. 6d. | 5s. 6d. | 5s. 6d. |
| Potashes, Montreals.....cwt. | 38s. | 38s. | 38s. | 38s. |
| Potass. bichrom.....lb. | 3/4d. | 3/4d. | 3/4d. | 3/4d. |
| Potass. brom.....lb. | 1s. 6/4d. | 1s. 6/4d. | 1s. 6/4d. | 1s. 6/4d. |
| Potass. chlorate.....lb. | 3/4d. | 3/4d. | 3/4d. | 3/4d. |
| Potass. permanganate.....lb. | 12s. | 12s. | 12s. | 12s. |
| Potass. prussiate.....cwt. | 54d. | 54d. | 54d. | 54d. |
| Quinine, sulphate (secondhands) oz. | £6 12 1/2 | £6 12 1/2 | £6 12 1/2 | £6 12 1/2 |
| Rape oil.....ton | £30 | £30 | £30 | £30 |
| Rosin.....cwt. | 9s. 3d. | 9s. 3d. | 9s. 3d. | 9s. 3d. |
| Saccharin.....lb. | 25s. | 25s. | 25s. | 25s. |
| Sacchylc acid.....lb. | 4s. 6d. | 4s. 6d. | 4s. 6d. | 4s. 6d. |
| Salol.....lb. | 2s. 4d. | 2s. 4d. | 2s. 4d. | 2s. 4d. |
| Saltpetre, English ref.....cwt. | 29s. | 29s. | 29s. | 29s. |
| Santonin (56 lbs.).....lb. | 12s. | 12s. | 12s. | 12s. |
| Shalop, grey, Jamaica.....lb. | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 9d. |
| Soda ash, grey (kegs).....ton | £5 12s. 6d. | £5 12s. 6d. | £5 12s. 6d. | £5 12s. 6d. |
| Sod. bisulphite.....cwt. | 8s. | 8s. | 8s. | 8s. |
| Sod. nitrate, refined.....ton | £10 15s. | £10 15s. | £10 15s. | £10 15s. |
| Sod. salicylate.....lb. | 1s. 2d. | 1s. 2d. | 1s. 2d. | 1s. 2d. |
| Sugar of milk.....cwt. | 58s. 6d. | 58s. 6d. | 58s. 6d. | 58s. 6d. |
| Sulphonal.....lb. | 9s. 9d. | 9s. 9d. | 9s. 9d. | 9s. 9d. |
| Sulphur flowers.....ton | £7 10s. | £7 10s. | £7 10s. | £7 10s. |
| Tartaric acid, foreign.....lb. | 9s. 1d. | 9s. 1d. | 9s. 1d. | 9s. 1d. |
| Thymol.....lb. | 35s. 3d. | 35s. 3d. | 35s. 3d. | 35s. 3d. |
| Turpentine.....cwt. | £8 15s. | £8 15s. | £8 15s. | £8 15s. |
| Wax, Jamaica.....cwt. | £9 | £9 | £9 | £9 |

* = spot, c.i.f. cables were suspended during August.

† = maker's nominal price.

‡ Closing irregular and excited.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|
| Rhatany | lb. | .14 | — | .16 |
| Rhubarb, Canton | lb. | | | .50 |
| Shensi | lb. | | | .80 |
| High dried | lb. | .14 | — | .15 |
| Clippings | lb. | .19 | — | .20 |
| Sarsaparilla, Honduras | lb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Mexican | lb. | .14 | — | .15 |
| Serpentaria | lb. | .42 | — | .60 |
| Senega | lb. | .40 | — | .42 |
| Skunk cabbage | lb. | .10 | — | .12 |
| Snake, natural | lb. | .15 | — | .16 |
| Stripped | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Spikenard | lb. | | | .12 |
| Squill | lb. | .05 | — | .06 |
| Stillingia | lb. | .06 | — | .07 |
| Unicorn, false (helonias) | lb. | .45 | — | .46 |
| True (Aletris) | lb. | .22 | — | .23 |
| Valerian, Belgian | lb. | .13 | — | .15 |
| English | lb. | .70 | — | .75 |
| German | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Yellow Dock | lb. | .07 | — | .08 |

SEEDS

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------|---|------|
| Anise, Levant | lb. | .11 | — | .12 |
| Spanish | lb. | .12 | — | .13 |
| Star | lb. | .21 | — | .22 |
| Canary, Spanish | lb. | .064 | — | .064 |
| Smyrna | lb. | .064 | — | .064 |
| South American | lb. | .044 | — | .05 |
| Caraway | lb. | .10 | — | .104 |
| Cardamoms, bleached | lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.60 |
| Decorticated | lb. | 1.10 | — | 1.15 |
| Celery | lb. | .17 | — | .18 |
| Colchicum | lb. | .85 | — | 1.00 |
| Conium | lb. | .09 | — | .094 |
| Coriander | lb. | .034 | — | .044 |
| Bleached, natural | lb. | .05 | — | .054 |
| Cumin, Malta | lb. | .224 | — | .23 |
| Morocco | lb. | .22 | — | .23 |
| Dill | lb. | .08 | — | .09 |
| Fennel, German, large | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Italian | lb. | .10 | — | .12 |
| Roumanian, small | lb. | .16 | — | .18 |
| Flax, whole | bb. | 8.25 | — | 8.75 |
| Ground | lb. | .044 | — | .05 |
| Foenugreek | lb. | .034 | — | .04 |
| Hemp, Manchurian | lb. | .03 | — | .034 |
| Russian | lb. | Nominal | — | |
| Larkspur | lb. | .28 | — | .30 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Millet, natural | lb. | .024 | — | .034 |
| Hulled | lb. | .084 | — | .094 |
| Mustard, Bari, brown | lb. | .08 | — | .09 |
| California, brown | lb. | .09 | — | .094 |
| Sicily, brown | lb. | .074 | — | .08 |
| Trieste, brown | lb. | | | |
| English, yellow | lb. | .104 | — | .104 |
| German, yellow | lb. | .104 | — | .114 |
| Parsley | lb. | .21 | — | .22 |
| Poppy, Dutch | lb. | .134 | — | .14 |
| Turkish | lb. | .124 | — | .13 |
| Pumpkin | lb. | .11 | — | .114 |
| Quince | lb. | .70 | — | .80 |
| Rape, English | lb. | .09 | — | .094 |
| Bulgarian | lb. | .084 | — | .094 |
| Sabadilla | lb. | .19 | — | .21 |
| Stavesacre | lb. | .25 | — | .28 |
| Stramonium | lb. | | | .10 |
| Strophanthus, Hispidus | lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Kombe | lb. | .55 | — | .60 |
| Sunflower, large | lb. | .10 | — | .104 |
| Worm, American | lb. | .10 | — | .12 |
| Levant | lb. | | | 1.50 |

GUMS

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|------|---|------|
| Acacia, firsts | lb. | .25 | — | .35 |
| Seconds | lb. | .24 | — | .26 |
| Sorts, amber | lb. | .13 | — | .14 |
| White | lb. | .18 | — | .25 |
| Aloes, Barbadoes | lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.25 |
| Cape | lb. | .08 | — | .09 |
| Curacao, cases | lb. | .114 | — | .12 |
| Socotrine | lb. | .18 | — | .22 |
| Ammoniac, tears | lb. | .12 | — | .15 |
| Asfetida, whole | lb. | .36 | — | .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .50 | — | .60 |
| Benzoil, Siam | lb. | 1.75 | — | 2.00 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .35 | — | .45 |
| Catechu | lb. | | | .10 |
| Chicle | lb. | .65 | — | .70 |
| Copal | lb. | .12 | — | .40 |
| Galbanum | lb. | .70 | — | .75 |
| Gamboge | lb. | .65 | — | .68 |
| Guaiac | lb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Kino | lb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Mastic | lb. | .50 | — | .52 |
| Mvrrh, select | lb. | .20 | — | .21 |
| Sorts | lb. | .16 | — | .18 |
| Siftings | lb. | .15 | — | .16 |
| Olibanum, siftings | lb. | .064 | — | .07 |
| Sorts | lb. | .07 | — | .10 |
| Tears | lb. | .11 | — | .13 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------|---|------|
| Sandarac | lb. | .23 | — | .25 |
| Senegal, picked | lb. | .18 | — | .19 |
| Sorts | lb. | .10 | — | .124 |
| Spruce | lb. | .65 | — | .70 |
| Styrax | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Thus | 280 lbs. | 7.50 | — | 8.50 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo, first | lb. | 2.00 | — | 2.50 |
| Seconds | lb. | 1.80 | — | 1.90 |
| Thirds | lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.40 |
| Turkey firsts | lb. | 1.65 | — | 1.75 |
| Seconds | lb. | 1.20 | — | 1.25 |
| Thirds | lb. | .80 | — | .85 |

WAXES

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|---------|---|------|
| Bayberry | lb. | .21 | — | .22 |
| Bees, white | lb. | .44 | — | .46 |
| Yellow, crude | lb. | .32 | — | .35 |
| Refined | lb. | .34 | — | .38 |
| Candelilla | lb. | .23 | — | .28 |
| Carnauba, Flor | lb. | .45 | — | .47 |
| No. 1 | lb. | .38 | — | .40 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .33 | — | .35 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .24 | — | .26 |
| Ceresin, yellow | lb. | .13 | — | .25 |
| White | lb. | .15 | — | .25 |
| Japan | lb. | .114 | — | .124 |
| Montan, crude | lb. | .22 | — | .24 |
| Bleached | lb. | nominal | — | |
| Ozokerite, crude, brown | lb. | .32 | — | .38 |
| Green | lb. | .34 | — | .40 |
| Refined, white | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Refined, yellow | lb. | .25 | — | .28 |
| Paraffin, refined, domestic | lb. | .044 | — | .064 |
| Foreign | lb. | .05 | — | .09 |

HEAVY CHEMICALS

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-------|---|--------|
| Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs. | | .674 | — | .724 |
| Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. | | | | |
| works, 48 p.c. b. | 100 lbs. | .574 | — | .624 |
| Alum, ground | lb. | 2.50 | — | 2.85 |
| Lump | 100 lbs. | 2.60 | — | 2.75 |
| Powdered | 100 lbs. | 3.75 | — | 4.00 |
| Alumina, Sulph., low | 100 lbs. | 1.10 | — | 1.30 |
| High grade | 100 lbs. | 1.50 | — | 1.75 |
| Ammonia, Anhydrous | lb. | .25 | — | .28 |
| Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb. | | .044 | — | .054 |
| 20 deg., carboys | lb. | .034 | — | .034 |
| 18 deg., carboys | lb. | .024 | — | .024 |
| 16 deg., carboys | lb. | .024 | — | .024 |
| Sal Ammoniac, gray | lb. | .064 | — | .064 |
| Granulated, white | lb. | .08 | — | .10 |
| Lump | lb. | .10 | — | .12 |
| Sulphate, foreign | 100 lbs. | .325 | — | .325 |
| Domestic | 100 lbs. | .325 | — | .325 |
| Barium, chloride | ton | 97.50 | — | 100.00 |
| Barytes, floated, cream | ton | 20.00 | — | 23.00 |
| No. 1 white | ton | 19.50 | — | 20.00 |
| No. 2 | ton | 16.00 | — | 17.00 |
| Off color | ton | 13.00 | — | 14.00 |
| Bleaching powder, over 35 p.c., per 100 lbs. | | 1.40 | — | 1.60 |
| Calcium Acetate, crude | 100 lbs. | 3.50 | — | 4.00 |
| Carbide | 100 lbs. | 3.50 | — | 3.75 |
| Chloride, solid | ton | 11.78 | — | 11.78 |
| Granulated | ton | 14.78 | — | 14.78 |
| Sulphate | 100 lbs. | 1.00 | — | 4.00 |
| Carbonate | lb. | .04 | — | .05 |
| Carbon, tetrachloride | lb. | .15 | — | .19 |
| Coppers | 100 lbs. | .75 | — | .90 |
| Copper Carbonate | lb. | .14 | — | .15 |
| Sulphate | 100 lbs. | 7.25 | — | 7.50 |
| Fusel Oil, crude | gal. | 2.25 | — | 2.30 |
| Refined | gal. | 3.25 | — | 3.40 |
| Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb. | | .03 | — | .034 |
| 48 p.c., in carboys | lb. | .06 | — | .064 |
| 52 p.c., in carboys | lb. | .064 | — | .07 |
| Lead, Acetate, brown sugar | lb. | .094 | — | .10 |
| White cryst. | lb. | .114 | — | .124 |
| Broken Cakes | lb. | .104 | — | .114 |
| Granulated | lb. | .09 | — | .12 |
| Powdered | lb. | .11 | — | .12 |
| Arsenate | lb. | .054 | — | .06 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .114 | — | .12 |
| Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb. | | | | .084 |
| Red, American | lb. | | | .084 |
| Foreign | lb. | .09 | — | .10 |
| White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry | lb. | | | .074 |
| in Oil, 100 lbs. or over | lb. | | | .084 |
| English | lb. | .12 | — | .12 |
| White, Basic Sulphate | lb. | | | .074 |
| Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys | 100 lbs. | 1.50 | — | 1.75 |
| 20 deg. carboys | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — | 2.00 |
| 22 deg. carboys | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — | 2.25 |
| Nitric acid, 36 deg., carboys | lb. | .06 | — | .064 |
| 38 deg., carboys | lb. | .064 | — | .064 |
| 40 deg., carboys | lb. | .064 | — | .07 |
| 42 deg., carboys | lb. | .08 | — | .084 |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|------|---|--------|
| Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. lb. | | .054 | — | .064 |
| 38 deg., carboys | lb. | .06 | — | .064 |
| 40 deg., carboys | lbs. | .064 | — | .07 |
| 42 deg., carboys | lb. | .08 | — | .084 |
| Potash, Bichromate | lb. | .21 | — | .22 |
| Carbonate, calc. | lb. | .22 | — | .29 |
| Caustic | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Chlorate, cryst. | lb. | .30 | — | .33 |
| Powdered | lb. | .33 | — | .34 |
| Muriate | per ton | | | 200.00 |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 1.15 | — | 1.25 |
| Yellow | lb. | .80 | — | .90 |
| Saltpetre, crude | lb. | | | .17 |
| Refined | lb. | | | |
| Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c., car lots | 100 lbs. | .60 | — | .674 |
| in bbls. | 100 lbs. | .65 | — | .724 |
| Bichromate | lb. | | | .114 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | .75 | — | 1.35 |
| Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. | lb. | .65 | — | .80 |
| Caustic, domestic, 60% f. o. b. works, drums | 100 lbs. | 2.75 | — | 3.25 |
| 70-76 p.c., basis 60% | 100 lbs. | 2.75 | — | 3.00 |
| Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs. | | 2.90 | — | 3.10 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .15 | — | .16 |
| Cyanide, bulk | 100 p.c. lb. | .28 | — | .32 |
| Hypsulphite, bbls. | 100 lbs. | 1.60 | — | 2.00 |
| Kegs | 100 lbs. | 1.75 | — | 2.10 |
| Prussiate, yellow | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Silicate, liquid | 100 lbs. | .85 | — | 1.10 |
| Sulphide, 30 p.c. | lb. | .02 | — | .024 |
| 60 p.c. | lb. | .03 | — | .034 |
| Sulphite, cryst. | lb. | .024 | — | .024 |
| Dry, powdered | lb. | .054 | — | .06 |
| Sulphuric acid | | | | |
| 60 deg. | per 100 lbs. | .85 | — | 1.00 |
| 66 deg., carboys per 100 lbs. | | 1.25 | — | 2.00 |
| Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs. | | 1.25 | — | 2.00 |
| Oleum | lb. | .014 | — | .02 |

DYESTUFFS

| | | | | |
|--|-----|---------|---|-------|
| Albumen, Egg | lb. | .50 | — | .60 |
| Blood | lb. | .30 | — | .40 |
| Alizarine, red paste | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Brown paste | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Aluminum Chloride | lb. | 2.00 | — | 2.10 |
| Aniline Oil, in drums | lb. | 1.30 | — | 1.35 |
| Salts | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.30 |
| Annatto, fine | lb. | .40 | — | .60 |
| Seed | lb. | .08 | — | .084 |
| Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| 65 p.c. | lb. | .28 | — | .33 |
| 47 p.c. | lb. | .24 | — | .29 |
| Carmine of Indigo | lb. | — | — | — |
| Cochineal | lb. | .43 | — | .53 |
| Cudbear, French | lb. | .25 | — | .30 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .40 | — | .50 |
| English | lb. | .15 | — | .20 |
| Cutch, bales | lb. | .07 | — | .08 |
| Boxes | lb. | .08 | — | .09 |
| Divi-divi | ton | 40.00 | — | 50.00 |
| Flavine | lb. | .60 | — | .80 |
| Fustic, stick | ton | 18.00 | — | 30.00 |
| Young, root | ton | 45.00 | — | 45.00 |
| Gambir, spot | lb. | .08 | — | .10 |
| Cube No. 1 | lb. | — | — | — |
| Cube No. 2 | lb. | — | — | — |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 3.00 | — | 3.50 |
| Kurpahs | lb. | — | — | — |
| Guatemala | lb. | 3.00 | — | 3.50 |
| Madras | lb. | .90 | — | .95 |
| Synthetic (J) | lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 |
| Indigotine | lb. | — | — | 2.50 |
| Iron Nitrate, commercial | lb. | .014 | — | .02 |
| True | lb. | .04 | — | .044 |
| Logwood, stick | ton | 22.00 | — | 30.00 |
| Roots | ton | 18.00 | — | 20.00 |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | .18 | — | .20 |
| French | lb. | — | — | — |
| Myrobalsans | lb. | .35 | — | .45 |
| Nutgalls, blue Aleppo | lb. | .18 | — | .30 |
| Chinese | lb. | .17 | — | .25 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | — | — | — |
| Quercitron | ton | 25.00 | — | 30.00 |
| Salts of Tartar | lb. | .12 | — | .15 |
| Soluble Oil, 50 p.c. | lb. | .074 | — | .10 |
| 75-85 p. c. | lb. | .11 | — | .12 |
| Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28-29 p.c. Tannic Acid | ton | — | — | 75.00 |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb. | .044 | — | .044 |
| Aleppy | lb. | .044 | — | .044 |
| Pubna | lb. | .05 | — | .054 |
| China | lb. | .034 | — | .034 |
| Cochin, bulbs | lb. | Nominal | — | — |
| Turkey Red Oil | lb. | — | — | — |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .32 | — | .33 |

Big Demands for Metals Cause Salts to Advance

Much of the Proverbial Ill-Luck of the "Innocent Bystander" Has Fallen to the Lot of Druggists During the Present War.

Druggists need not be alarmed by the fact that Great Britain has decided to place an embargo on all metals which enter into the manufacture of munitions. But druggists may well be troubled by the circumstances which led King George's Government to their decision. The embargo itself does not mean much. Antimony was already specifically on the prohibited list and spelter was being kept at home. Embargo or no embargo, importations from England always fall off when John Bull needs at home the stuff which he usually sends out for sale.

But behind the necessity for a prohibitive measure of this sort is a brisk English demand for copper, for antimony, for spelter, and for lead. The need for copper created by the European conflict has elevated the price of copper sulphate. France and England are getting from us the spelter which they ordinarily obtain from Belgium and Germany, and the rest of the world is joining these countries in this demand for the spelter produced here.

It is no marvel that those who mine zinc in America find greater profit in selling it as spelter, to be used in the manufacture of cartridges, than in converting it into zinc oxide to grace the shelves of drug stores. Nor is there anything strange in the fact that the price of antimony has mounted a pinnacle. We are not accustomed to producing our own sulphuret, and if we were we should still have to pay high for the ore. Whenever cannon or soldiers need supplies, any commodity even remotely related to their wants jumps to new and higher prices. So it is with lead acetate, lead nitrate, lead oxide, lead arsenate, with copper carbonate, copper sulphate, and with zinc oxide and other zinc compounds. Of all neutral non-combatants, the druggist seems to be having thrust upon him most of the proverbial ill luck of the "innocent by-stander."

The situation with reference to zinc is simple enough. As one dealer puts it, with an exaggerated twist, "the United States is trying to supply the world with spelter." He says the presumption is that the Germans are working their own and the Belgian mines; beyond that, the bulk of the spelter used anywhere is now supplied by us.

One Concern Holds Key to Situation

One concern here it is said holds the only key to the spelter situation. Before January 1, 1915, German zinc came over at prices low enough to compete with the domestic product. Such has ceased to be the case. Producers here, moreover, find it more profitable to sell spelter for the manufacture of cartridges than to make oxide. Some persons, so it is declared, who have contracted for zinc oxide are re-selling it to jobbers at an advance of one cent, and the jobbers, in turn, are advancing their prices still further. Zinc oxide is now selling between 25 and 30, several times its normal price. Spelter is changing hands around 23c—a figure about four times above the normal.

Zinc oxide is the most important of the four white pigments of which zinc is the base. Its production on a practical commercial scale making it available as a painting material was due to Le Claire, a contracting painter of Paris, and to his friend Sorel, an industrial chemist who also invented "galvanized" iron. (It is interesting to recall that Le Claire was a philanthropist, and that he is still known as the "Father of Profit-Sharing.")

Any ore of zinc can be used for the production of spelter, and thus indirectly for the production of French process oxides, or on the other hand, for the direct production of American process oxides. According to standard authorities, the most important ores, from the standpoint of oxide manufacture, are those mined at Franklin, New Jersey. These ores are the raw material for the American process, in which they are used directly for the manufacture of the oxide. They also constitute the raw material for the production of spelter or metallic zinc, from which the oxide is manufactured by the French process.

Zinc Company is Prospering

What has been said of the trade conditions in spelter and zinc oxide applies more or less to all compounds of zinc. It is

obvious that when the price of metallic zinc is forced up, the price of any substance containing zinc will inevitably be affected. How much the unusual demand for zinc has affected the business in this metal is reflected in a despatch of July 7, which states that the stockholders of the New Jersey Zinc Company are to receive an extra stock dividend amounting in the aggregate to \$25,000,000. This represents an increase in capital from \$10,000,000 to \$35,000,000. It is not improbable that the prosperity of this company will continue, for the status of the zinc trade now forecasts the continuance of a brisk demand,—so brisk, that relative to it, the stocks held are light. This means, perhaps, a maintenance of high prices. On the other hand, it has been said that there is some speculative holding on the part of middlemen.

Foreign Smelters Mostly in War Zone

A press bulletin issued August 22, 1914, about two weeks after the beginning of the war, and incorporated in the publications of the United States Geological Survey, gave an intelligent and unusually comprehensive view of the zinc industry of the United States in its relation to the markets of the world, particularly as affected by the European upheaval. "By a queer coincidence," said the bulletin, "the great smelting centers of the continent are in regions where fighting is going on or where it may be expected. The zinc smelters of upper Silesia are in the extreme southeastern portion of Prussia, and are for the most part near the corner of Russia, Austria, and Germany. The two smelters in Russian Poland are just across the border from those in Silesia. They all seem destined soon to be compelled to suspend or decrease operations on account of military activities, and in any event their output certainly can not reach the outside world. The same thing is true of the smelters in Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, some of which are very near and most of which are within 100 miles of Liege. In Belgium, all but three or four of the zinc-smelting plants lie between Verviers and Liege or are strung along the valley of the Meuse between Liege and Namur, and their industrial prospects can well be imagined. The zinc smelters of France lie outside of the field where military operations are probable, and so are not liable to suffer except from a scarcity of labor as employees are called to the colors and from disturbances in transportation. Other smelters in Europe, Australia, and Japan will possibly not be affected by derangements of transportation. *The zinc smelting industry of Europe will be in a sadly demoralized condition as long as the war continues and for some time thereafter.*"

Cartridge Makers Greedy for Spelter

The war has continued for nearly a year, and we have an opportunity to measure intelligent prediction by a state of facts. Continental production is demoralized; but continental demand has by no means been demoralized. General industrial need for zinc abroad may be less, but the war industries clamor for spelter to put into cartridges. What the ammunition factories of the Allies do not want, if anything, our domestic cartridge makers are buying.

The Germans have occupied a great part of Belgium; they are holding a part of France, and they are still directing their operations against Poland. Probably they are operating some of the Belgian zinc mines which they hold. Their own mines are probably still giving up as much or even more zinc as before the war. With the campaign against the capital of Poland again under way, it is obvious that Polish smelters must be at a standstill. Even the Belgian and German zinc is not coming out; it probably would not come out, since it is needed for cartridges, even if conditions permitted of its being exported. French miners may have to some extent become soldiers, and production may be crippled just that much.

These are the conditions which have raised, and which may well continue to raise, the price of zinc, and with it the price of oxide and various zinc salts.

SALVARSAN MONOPOLY IN JAPAN

According to the Japan Chronicle of May 12 the Government has decided to undertake the manufacture of salvarsan as a Government monopoly. This decision, says a writer in Commercial reports, is the result of recent successful experiments at the Tokyo Imperial University and the Kyoto Imperial University, to which institutions will be intrusted the work of preparing the drug. An annual appropriation of \$35,856 will be made to cover the cost of manufacture.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| Barwood | lb. | .03 | — .04 |
| Camwood | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Fustic | lb. | .02 | — .02½ |
| Hyperic | lb. | .03 | — .04 |
| Logwood | lb. | .02 | — .02½ |
| Red Saunders | lb. | .04 | — .06 |

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

| | | | |
|--|------|---------|---------|
| Cod, Newfoundland | lb. | Nominal | |
| Domestic prime | lb. | Nominal | |
| Cod Liver, Newf'd | bbl. | 40.00 | — 45.00 |
| Norwegian | bbl. | 65.00 | — 85.00 |
| Degras, American | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| English | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| French | lb. | — | — |
| German | lb. | — | — |
| Neutral | lb. | .09 | — .13 |
| Herring | gal. | Nominal | |
| Horse | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Lard, prime winter | gal. | .89 | — .90 |
| Off Prime | gal. | .66 | — .67 |
| Extra No. 1 | gal. | .63 | — .64 |
| No. 1 | gal. | .56 | — .57 |
| No. 2 | gal. | .52 | — .53 |
| Menhaden, North crude | gal. | .33 | — .35 |
| South, crude | gal. | .33 | — .34 |
| Brown, strained | gal. | .39 | — .40 |
| Light, strained | gal. | .40 | — .41 |
| Yellow, bleached | gal. | .42 | — .43 |
| White, bleached winter | gal. | .44 | — .45 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | .92 | — .94 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | .84 | — .86 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | .81 | — .83 |
| Prime | gal. | .62 | — .66 |
| Dark | gal. | .50 | — .60 |
| Oleo Oil | gal. | .08 | — .12 |
| Porpoise, body | gal. | .45 | — .50 |
| Jaw | bbl. | 18.00 | — 20.00 |
| Red (Crude Oleic Acid) | lb. | .05½ | — .05¾ |
| Saponified | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| Seal, white | gal. | .50 | — .55 |
| Sod Oil | gal. | — | — .42 |
| Sperm, bleached, winter | gal. | — | — .71 |
| 38 deg., cold test | gal. | .70 | — .72 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | .68 | — .69 |
| Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test | gal. | .67 | — .68 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | .65 | — .66 |
| Tallow, acidless | gal. | .64 | — .65 |
| Prime | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Whale, natural winter | gal. | .48 | — .50 |
| Bleached | gal. | — | — .50 |
| Extra bleached, winter | gal. | — | — .52 |

VEGETABLE

| | | | |
|--|------|------|--------|
| Castor, No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Cases | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .09¾ | — .10½ |
| China Wood Oil | gal. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Cocoon Oil, Coch. | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Ceylon | lb. | .09½ | — .10½ |
| Copra | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Corn, refined, per 100 lbs. | gal. | 6.75 | — 6.90 |
| Cottonseed, prime yel. | gal. | .45 | — .47 |
| Winter | gal. | .46½ | — .48 |
| Summer, white | gal. | .46½ | — .48 |
| Crude, southeast | gal. | .40 | — .41 |
| Linseed, raw, car lots. | gal. | — | — .54 |
| 5 bbls. lots. | gal. | — | — .55 |
| Boiled, 5 bbl. lots. | gal. | — | — .56 |
| Double boiled, 5 bbl. lots. | gal. | — | — .57 |
| Mustard | gal. | .80 | — .90 |
| Olive, denatured | gal. | .90 | — .95 |
| Foots | gal. | .08 | — .08½ |
| U.S.P. | gal. | 1.75 | — 2.25 |
| Palm, Lagos | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Commercial | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Prime red | lb. | .06¾ | — .07½ |
| Palm, Kernel | lb. | .09¾ | — .10½ |
| Peanut Oil | gal. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Pine Oil, white | lb. | .48 | — .50 |
| Yellow | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls. | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Blown | gal. | .85 | — .87 |
| Refined | gal. | .82 | — .83 |
| Resin Oil, first rect. | gal. | .25 | — .28 |
| Second | gal. | .35 | — .37 |
| Third | gal. | .48 | — .50 |
| Fourth | gal. | .55 | — .60 |
| Sesame | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Soya Bean, English, bbls. | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| China, bbls. | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| Manchurian | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| Tar Oil, gen. dist. | gal. | .29 | — .31 |
| Commercial | gal. | .20 | — .22 |

MINERAL

| | | | |
|---|------|------|--------|
| Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test | gal. | .12 | — .13 |
| 29 gravity, 15 cold test | gal. | .13 | — .14 |
| Summer | gal. | .12 | — .13 |
| Cylinder, light filtered | gal. | .20 | — .25 |
| Dark, filtered | gal. | .17 | — .18 |
| Extra cold test | gal. | .25 | — .30 |
| Dark steam refined | gal. | .14 | — .16 |
| Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. | gal. | .22 | — .23 |
| Neutral, filtered lemon | gal. | .33 | — .34 |
| Gravity | gal. | .17 | — .18 |
| Paraffin, high viscosity | gal. | .22 | — .24 |
| 903@907 sp. gr. | gal. | .13½ | — .14½ |
| Red Paraffin | gal. | .12 | — .14 |
| Spindle, No. 200 | gal. | .17 | — .18 |
| No. 160 | gal. | .16 | — .17 |
| No. 110 | gal. | .15 | — .16 |
| No. 80 | gal. | .13 | — .14 |
| Filtered | gal. | .20 | — .22 |

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|------|--------|
| Spirit Turpentine | gal. | .42½ | — .43 |
| Pitch | 200 lbs. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Tar, pure | 50 gals. | 5.50 | — 7.00 |
| Rosin, N. Y. Grading | bbl. | 3.70 | — 7.00 |

SHELLAC

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| D. C. | lb. | .21½ | — .22 |
| V. S. O. | lb. | .21½ | — .22 |
| Superior orange | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Bright orange | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| T. N. | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| A. C. Garnet | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Button Lac | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Regular, bleached | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Bone dry | lb. | .18 | — .18½ |

EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| Archil, double | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Barberry, French | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Liquid, 51 deg. | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Gall | lb. | .02¾ | — .03½ |
| Hemlock | lb. | .06 | — .10 |
| Indigo | lb. | .06 | — .12 |
| Logwood, solid | lb. | .06 | — .10 |
| Liquid, 51 deg. | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| 42 deg. | lb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Cryst | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Oak | lb. | .02¾ | — .02½ |
| Palmetto | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| P-rsian Berry | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| Quebracho, solid | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| 51 deg. | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| 42 deg. | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| Quercitron | lb. | .03¾ | — .06¾ |
| Sumac | lb. | .03¾ | — .06¾ |

SPICES

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| Cassia, Batavia, No. 1. | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Batavia No. 2 | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Chili, cases | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Saigon, rolls | lb. | .31 | — .33 |
| Cassia Buds | lb. | .12½ | — .14 |
| Chillies, Japan | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Mombasa | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .22 | — .26 |
| Cloves, Amboyna | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Zanzibar | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Penang | lb. | .33 | — .35 |
| Ginger, Jamaica | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| African | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| Cochin | lb. | .63 | — .64 |
| Mace, Banda | lb. | .49 | — .50 |
| No. 2 Batavia | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Nutmegs | lb. | .47 | — .48 |
| Batavia | lb. | .11¾ | — .14½ |
| Pepper, black | lb. | .21½ | — .22 |
| White | lb. | .03¾ | — .04 |
| Pimento | lb. | .03¾ | — .04 |

COFFEES

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|---------|--------|
| Rio 7's | lb. | .07½ | — .07¾ |
| Santos 4's | lb. | .09¾ | — .10½ |
| East India—Private growth. | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Padang Int | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Timor | lb. | .19 | — .21½ |
| Kroe | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Mandheling | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Ankola | lb. | .24½ | — .25 |
| Mocha, large | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Shortberry | lb. | .26½ | — .27 |
| Java Liberian | lb. | Nominal | |
| Straits Liberian | lb. | .15 | — .15½ |
| Surinam Liberian | lb. | .16½ | — .18 |
| La Guaira—Caracas | lb. | .08¾ | — .09¾ |
| Washed | lb. | .12¾ | — .13¾ |
| Porto Cabello | lb. | .08¾ | — .09¾ |
| Washed | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Colombian | lb. | .10 | — .14 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|--------|
| Maracaibos | lb. | .08½ | — .15½ |
| Mexicans—Cordova | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| Washed | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Coatepec | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Washed | lb. | .11½ | — .13½ |
| Oaxaca | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Washed | lb. | .11½ | — .14 |
| Tapachula | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Tio & Sierra | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Izuatusco | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Costa Rica, common | lb. | .05½ | — .06½ |
| Fair to good | lb. | .11 | — .12½ |
| Prime to choice | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Nicaragua | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Washed | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Guatemala & Cuban, common | lb. | .05½ | — .06 |
| Fair to good | lb. | .11½ | — .13 |
| Prime to choice | lb. | .13½ | — .14½ |
| Jamaica, ordinary | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| Good ordinary | lb. | .08¾ | — .08½ |
| Washed | lb. | .09 | — .11 |

TEAS

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-------|
| Foochow, common | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Superior | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Formosa, fair | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Good | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| Superior | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| Fine | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Finest | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Choice | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Choicest | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Country Green, gunpowder, Extra | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Imperial, firsts | lb. | .33 | — .36 |
| Seconds | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Young Hysons | lb. | — | — |
| Extras | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Firsts | lb. | .23 | — .30 |
| Seconds | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Thirds | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Pingsuey, Pinhead | lb. | .32 | — .40 |
| Extras | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Firsts | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| Seconds | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Thirds | lb. | .13 | — .16 |
| Imperial, firsts | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Seconds fine gr. | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Thirds | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Japan, basket and pan fired, Common | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Medium | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Good | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Fine | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Finest | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Choice | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Congou, common | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| India, Pekoe Souchong | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Pekoe | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Orange pekoe | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Java, Pekoe | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Orange pekoe | lb. | .30 | — .31 |

COCOA

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|--------|
| Caracas | lb. | .15½ | — .15½ |
| Quayasi | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Cuban | lb. | .13 | — .13½ |
| Trinidad | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| Jamaica | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Maracaibo | lb. | .19 | — .19½ |

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

| | | Amer. Nat. | bu'le | ner | eral |
|---------------------------|------|------------|-------|------|------|
| Powdered | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.20 | 6.20 |
| XXXX, powdered | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| Confectioners' A | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Standard gran. | 6.15 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.15 | 6.10 |
| Fine gran. | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.10 | 6.10 |
| 2-lb. bags fine gr. | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 | 6.40 |
| 5-lb. bags fine gr. | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 | 6.30 |
| 10-lb. bags fine gr. | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| 25-lb. bags fine gr. | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.15 | 6.15 |

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

| Centrifugals— | | | |
|---------------------------|------|------|--------|
| Blackstrap | gal. | .10½ | — .11½ |
| Prime | gal. | .35 | — .40 |
| Open kettle | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Sugar Syrup, common | gal. | .10 | — .14 |
| Medium | gal. | .15 | — .17 |
| Fancy | gal. | .25 | — .26 |
| Heavy— | | | |
| Clear Comb, fancy | lb. | — | — .15 |
| Clover No. 1 | lb. | — | — .14 |
| Extracted | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Backstrated ext. | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Maple Sugar and Syrups— | | | |
| Maple | gal. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Sugar | lb. | .10 | — .14 |

Situation in Cod Liver Oil Like That in 1903

Scramble for Supplies on Former Occasion Followed Failure of Norway Fishing Season—Now Germans Have Cornered the Market.

In 1903 violent storms drove most of the codfish out of Norwegian waters. The few that remained to be caught had thin, undeveloped livers. The production of cod liver oil in Norway that season consequently was only about 2,000 barrels, and there was a lively scramble in the leading markets of the world for supplies all through the year. In New York the price soared to something like \$150 a barrel and practically every gallon of oil carried over from the catch of the previous season went into consumption. Moreover, brokers today will tell you that a good deal of the oil consumed that year as such, was not produced from cod livers. It is an open trade secret that seal and other fish oils were generously substituted for cod liver oil in various ways.

The present excited state of the market has served to recall what happened in 1903. This season's production of cod liver oil to be sure is about equal to the average of recent years but inasmuch as Germany has stepped in and cornered all but a small portion of the available supply, the situation so far as it affects dealers in this country is strikingly similar to that in 1903.

Domestic Dealers Have Procrastinated

Unless something happens in the near future to cause Germany to relinquish her hold on some of the stock which she now controls, brokers say it is difficult to figure out how dealers are to obtain sufficient quantities to meet their ordinary trade requirements this fall and winter. Those who have kept in close touch with the market for years say they cannot recall when domestic stocks were so small at this time of the year as they are at present. The trade seems to have gone entirely astray in its calculations, and is now awakening to the fact that nothing has been gained by the policy of procrastination which was adopted early in the year, in the belief that contracts for Norwegian oil could be made on a basis of lower prices when the fishing season was over.

The few who made contracts some time ago are now congratulating themselves. They could, if they so desired, sell whatever oil they have bought back to Norwegian refiners at a higher price than they agreed to pay for it. The latter it is reported have expressed their willingness to pay as much as \$20 a barrel for the privilege of cancelling contracts. These offers, so far as can be learned, have been promptly refused.

Norwegian Refiners Form "Pool"

According to cable advices from Norway, all the cod liver oil in that country which Germany has not contracted for (the amount is estimated at less than 20,000 barrels) has been bought up by a pool formed by Norwegian refiners and the sudden jump in prices abroad is ascribed to the operations of this syndicate. The Norwegians must be pretty sure of their ground, dealers here believe, or else they would not start to put the market up in such a spectacular manner so far in advance of the season for heavy consumption.

There is not enough Newfoundland oil in sight to relieve the situation materially. New York brokers who have made bids on such stocks as Newfoundland refiners are known to have on hand are still waiting for an answer. Indications are that a good share of this season's production of Newfoundland oil will be shipped to London as the situation in England appears to be even more critical than it is in this country.

Makers of cod liver oil preparations it is said are fairly well protected, having as a rule large enough stocks of goods made up to carry them along for several months but it is admitted at the offices of one large manufacturing concern that if the price of oil continues to advance or even keeps around present figures for any length of time it may eventually be necessary to raise the prices of their goods to the retail dealers.

Druggists' sales of pure cod liver oil it is predicted will be materially curtailed by the higher prices and as a result the consumption of olive oil which nowadays is regarded as an agreeable substitute for cod liver oil in the treatment of many ailments will be increased.

The Jobbing Trade

Small and Frequent Buying Makes for Greater Activity Than Usual at This Time of the Year.

Jobbers report some improvement in the demand for pharmaceutical supplies within the past week and business generally speaking has not slumped off this summer as much as it usually does during the hot weather. That is to say frequent ordering in small quantities makes for greater activity than would be the case if the trade was following its practice of former years of buying in larger quantities and less often.

In the end jobbers expect to find that the actual volume of business now being transacted is less than for the corresponding period last year.

Frequent changes in prices tend to restrict purchases, as well as the fact that prices for most everything in the way of drugs and chemicals needed behind the prescription counter are abnormally high.

The sharp advance in the price of cod liver oil has brought in some inquiries from the larger retailers as regards the probability of their being able to secure supplies for the coming season. Some of the larger houses are calling the attention of their customers to the difference between prices for Norwegian and Newfoundland oil and advising them to take advantage of the opportunity to buy the latter which ranks almost as high as the former for medicinal purposes and can be had for considerably less money.

Proprietary Medicines Are Hit

The operation of the Harrison anti-narcotic law it develops has seriously interfered with the sale of a number of proprietary remedies containing narcotics in greater or less quantities. Physicians it is said are not prescribing a good many of these preparations which formerly were quite extensively used, with the result the demand for them has dropped off amazingly. A good many of such preparations have been withdrawn from the market entirely by the manufacturers.

Demand for Sundries Slow

In drug sundries the trade has slackened pace with a falling off in the demand for summer goods. Retailers as a rule appear to have sufficient stocks on hand now to carry them through the season and are not doing as much re-ordering as they were a couple of weeks ago. The managers of the sundries departments are taking advantage of the present lull in business to get stocks together for their fall trade. Supplies of so many foreign-made lines of goods have been shut off by the war that it has been necessary to scurry around for domestic goods to replace those heretofore imported.

U. S. NEEDS AUSTRIAN BARIUM CHLORIDE

Barium chloride has mounted the price-scale until it is now quoted from \$97.50 to \$100 a ton. Before the war cut off our imports from the Dual Monarchy, American manufacturers, so it is said, made this compound solely for their own use; as a market commodity, it was recognized as being principally an Austrian product. Producers in the United States have increased their production, but not so much so as to neutralize the unsatisfied demand created by the cessation of shipments from Austria. The present high prices are probably due in part to a hungry demand by those manufacturers the nature of whose business does not permit the use of substitutes.

Barium occurs in nature as heavy spar or barytes and as witherite, which is the carbonate. By treating witherite with hydrochloric acid the compound $\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is obtained. It is used in the manufacture of rat poisons, for producing *blanc-fix*, which is a pigment used in making white paint, for preventing boiler scale, for weighting paper, and in the preparation of certain color lakes. Its normal price is around \$35 a ton.

CHEMICALS IN MINNEHAHA CARGO

Included in the cargo of the big Atlantic liner Minnehaha, which caught fire at sea last week from an explosion, were the following items: 3,040 barrels of lubricating oil; 65 barrels of petrolatum (a by-product of petroleum); 20 bales of absorbent cotton; 10 barrels of salicylic acid; 95 barrels of boric acid, and 83 boxes of formaldehyde; 1,400 cases of trinitrotoluol (a chemical of great power which enters into the making of shrapnel); 3,001 plates of spelter.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

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| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|---|------|------|--|-------|-------|
| Acacia, select white.....lb. | .45 | .50 | Acneine.....oz. | 3.75 | | Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz. | .20 | .27 |
| 1st select powdered.....lb. | .55 | .60 | Acornie, Eng., 1-lb. b.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.30 | Iodide.....oz. | .45 | .50 |
| Seconds.....lb. | .36 | .40 | Leaves, German.....lb. | .20 | .25 | White, pow'd com'l.....lb. | .08 | .12 |
| Fine granulated lat.....lb. | .55 | .60 | Powdered.....lb. | .24 | .29 | Powdered, pure.....lb. | .16 | .20 |
| Sorts.....lb. | .20 | .30 | Root, English.....lb. | 1.00 | | Yellow (Orpiment).....lb. | .18 | .27 |
| Sorts, sifted.....lb. | .30 | .34 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.15 | | Powdered, Medic.....lb. | .25 | .30 |
| Acetanilid.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.25 | Root, German.....lb. | .25 | .30 | Asafetida, good, fair.....lb. | .50 | .65 |
| Acetone, Pure C. F., med lb. | .40 | .43 | Powdered.....lb. | .31 | .36 | Powdered.....lb. | .60 | .70 |
| Technical.....lb. | .33 | .36 | Aconitine, Amorp, ½ oz. v. ea. | 1.95 | | Aspirin.....oz. | | .58 |
| Acetphenetidine, U.S.P.....lb. | 5.50 | 5.75 | Nitrate, Amorp, 15 gr. v. ea. | 1.00 | .70 | 25-oz. lots.....oz. | | .53 |
| Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb. | .10 | .12 | Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ea. | | | Atropine, 1/8 oz. v.....oz. | 26.00 | 27.25 |
| U. S. P., 36 p.c.....lb. | .12 | .15 | Adeph. Ilnac, Anhydrous lb. | 1.60 | 1.70 | Sulphate, 1/8 oz. v.....oz. | 25.00 | 26.20 |
| C. P., Glacial, 99%.....lb. | .25 | .30 | (See also Lanoline).....lb. | 1.20 | 1.30 | Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Benzoin, Eng., true.....lb. | .20 | .25 | Agar Agar.....lb. | .48 | .70 | Balmey Leaves, Pressed lb. | 1.10 | 1.20 |
| From Toluol.....lb. | 3.15 | 3.40 | Agaricin.....oz. | 1.20 | 1.30 | Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Boric acid, cryst.....lb. | .12 | .15 | Alcohol, Absolute.....gal. | 4.50 | 5.00 | Oregon.....lb. | .18 | .20 |
| Powdered.....lb. | .12 | .16 | Cologne, Sp., 95%, U.S.P., bbls. | 2.60 | 2.70 | Peru.....lb. | 4.40 | 4.50 |
| Impalp.....lb. | .20 | .28 | Less.....gal. | 2.80 | 2.90 | Tolu.....lb. | .55 | .60 |
| Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb. | 1.40 | | Com. 95%, U.S.P. bls.gal. | 2.57 | 2.58 | Barium Carb. prec., pure.....lb. | .28 | .30 |
| Cacodylic.....oz. | .85 | | Less.....gal. | 2.75 | 2.85 | C. P.....lb. | .85 | 1.00 |
| Camphoric.....lb. | 4.55 | | Datura, bbls.....gal. | .40 | .45 | Caustic Hyd'te, C.P., Cryst. lb. | | .25 |
| Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb. | 1.70 | 1.80 | Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal. | .50 | .65 | Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb. | .15 | .18 |
| 10 and 15-lb. can.....lb. | 1.75 | 1.85 | Alkanet Root.....lb. | .26 | .32 | Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb. | .45 | .55 |
| Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb. | 1.80 | 1.90 | Allspice, clean.....lb. | .11 | .15 | C.P., 1 lb. bots.....lb. | | 1.00 |
| C. Crude, 10-95 gal.....lb. | .40 | .45 | Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb. | .43 | .53 | Nitrate, powdered.....lb. | .20 | .22 |
| Chloroctic, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .35 | .40 | Sweet, Jordan.....lb. | .45 | .55 | Pure, 1 lb. bots.....lb. | .37 | .40 |
| Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .08 | .10 | Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.30 | Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb. | .07 | .10 |
| 1-lb.....lb. | .70 | | Powdered.....lb. | 1.40 | 1.45 | Pure precip.....lb. | .25 | .30 |
| C. P.....oz. | .32 | | Cape.....lb. | .14 | .18 | Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb. | | .24 |
| Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz. | .25 | .28 | Powdered.....lb. | .20 | .25 | Bayberry Bark, select.....lb. | .15 | .19 |
| Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz. | .20 | .22 | Cucurao, gourds.....lb. | .18 | .22 | Bay Laurel leaves.....lb. | .12 | .15 |
| Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .25 | | C. Soda, true.....lb. | .30 | .36 | Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal. | 1.65 | 1.70 |
| Citric, cryst., (kegs).....lb. | .75 | .85 | Powdered.....lb. | .38 | .45 | Less.....gal. | 1.85 | 2.00 |
| Granulated.....lb. | .95 | 1.00 | Purified.....lb. | .75 | 1.00 | Beans, Calabar.....lb. | .35 | .40 |
| Formic, Conc., 1 lb. bot.....lb. | .85 | | Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .08 | .10 | Tonka, Angostura.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.35 |
| oz.....oz. | .19 | | Althea Root, Cut.....lb. | .55 | .60 | Para.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.15 |
| Gallic.....lb. | .10 | .12 | Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb. | .03½ | .08 | Surinam.....lb. | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| ¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons.....lb. | .85 | .90 | Dried, 1 lb. cartons.....lb. | .14 | | Vanilla, Mexican, long lb. | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| Glycerophosphoric.....oz. | .22 | .30 | Ground, bbls. or less.....lb. | .03½ | .08 | Short.....lb. | 3.50 | 4.00 |
| Hippuric.....oz. | | | Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb. | .04 | .08 | Churs.....lb. | 3.25 | 3.50 |
| Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150.....oz. | .35 | .40 | Aluminum Acetate.....lb. | .80 | .85 | Bourbon.....lb. | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| Sealed Tube.....oz. | .50 | .52 | Metallic, powdered.....oz. | .10 | .12 | So. American.....lb. | 3.50 | 3.75 |
| Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz. | .10 | .12 | Sulphate, Com'l.....lb. | .07 | .08 | Tahiti.....lb. | 1.65 | 1.85 |
| Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.....lb. | .05 | .09 | Cryst. C. P.....lb. | .45 | .50 | Belladonna Lvs., 1-lb. bot., lb. | | |
| Hydrocyanic 1 oz. vial, U.S.P.....oz. | .10 | .12 | Purified.....lb. | .20 | .22 | German.....lb. | 1.25 | 1.40 |
| Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch. bot.....lb. | 1.35 | 1.50 | Ambergris, gray.....dr. | 4.00 | 4.50 | Root, German.....lb. | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| 52 p. c., ceres. bot.....lb. | | .70 | Ammonia Water, 18 deg.....lb. | .05 | .07 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz. | | .12 | 20 deg.....lb. | .07 | .09½ | Benzine.....gal. | .30 | .40 |
| U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz. | .06 | .10 | 26 deg., Conc.....lb. | .09 | .15 | Benzoin, Siam.....lb. | 2.10 | 2.25 |
| Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....lb. | .09 | .11 | Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb. | .35 | .40 | Sumatra.....lb. | .43 | .50 |
| Dilute.....oz. | .08 | | Powdered.....lb. | .75 | | Powdered.....lb. | .53 | .60 |
| Molybdic, C. P.....lb. | 6.50 | 7.00 | Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz. | .10 | .14 | Berberine, C. F., ¼ oz. v. ea. | | 1.75 |
| Muriatic, conc. 20°, (Carboys 120 lbs. 2½¢) lb.....lb. | .05 | .07 | Benzoate.....oz. | .15 | .20 | Berberia Aquifolium.....lb. | .20 | .25 |
| C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb. | .10 | .15 | From true Benzoin A. oz. | .22 | .26 | Bismuth, Betanaph. (Or-shel).....oz. | | .80 |
| Nitro-Muriatic.....lb. | .25 | | Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb. | 1.60 | 1.75 | Bromide.....oz. | | |
| Oleic, purified.....lb. | .25 | | Carbonate, Jars.....lb. | .12 | .15 | Citrate and Ammonium.....lb. | 3.70 | 3.95 |
| Oxalic.....lb. | .30 | .35 | Resubl. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.....lb. | .25 | .31 | Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb. | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| Powdered.....lb. | .35 | .40 | Powdered.....lb. | .20 | .22 | 40 p. c.....lb. | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| Phosphoric, diluted.....lb. | .14 | .19 | Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz. | .12 | .15 | Sub-benzoate.....lb. | 3.30 | 3.60 |
| U.S.P., 1880, 50 p.c.....lb. | .35 | .40 | Hypophosp. (lb. 1.85).....oz. | .15 | .18 | Subcarbonate.....lb. | 3.35 | 3.60 |
| Syrup, 85 per cent.....lb. | .40 | .45 | Iodide.....lb. | 4.40 | 4.50 | Subgallate.....lb. | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| Glacial sticks.....lb. | .60 | .75 | Molybdate.....oz. | .28 | .32 | Subiodide.....lb. | 5.00 | 5.15 |
| Picric.....lb. | 2.10 | 2.20 | Muriate.....lb. | .14 | .17 | Subnitrate.....lb. | 2.75 | 3.00 |
| Pyrogallol, ¼, ½, and 1 lb. cans.....lb. | 1.50 | 1.75 | Com'l Gran.....oz. | .08½ | .12 | Tannate.....oz. | .27 | .30 |
| 1 oz. v.....oz. | .20 | .24 | C. P. Gran.....lb. | .18 | .22 | Valerate.....oz. | .34 | .38 |
| Pyrylous, purified.....lb. | .18 | .22 | Powdered.....lb. | .22 | .25 | Blackhaw Bark.....lb. | .30 | .35 |
| Crude.....gal. | .20 | .30 | Nitrate, cryst.....lb. | .22 | .23 | Bloodroot.....lb. | .20 | .25 |
| Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb. | 2.85 | 3.05 | Grated.....lb. | .22 | .23 | Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb. | .79 | .85 |
| Bulk.....lb. | 2.85 | 3.00 | Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.....lb. | .45 | .50 | Powdered.....lb. | .82 | .90 |
| From Gauthieria, oz. v.....lb. | .25 | .30 | Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb. | .45 | .50 | Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).....lb. | | |
| Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb. | | .50 | Salicylate.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.35 | Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb. | .36 | .50 |
| Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) lb.....lb. | .05 | .02 | Sulphate.....lb. | .06 | .12 | Powdered.....lb. | .20 | .25 |
| C. P.....lb. | .05 | .06 | Pure, resub.....lb. | .25 | .28 | Jeweler's.....lb. | .60 | .90 |
| Sulphurous, U.S.P. so'n lb.....lb. | .12 | .14 | Valerate.....oz. | .21 | .25 | Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb. | | .20 |
| Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb. | .75 | .90 | Amyl Acetate.....gal. | 3.25 | 3.50 | Borax, Refined.....lb. | .08½ | .09½ |
| Medinal.....lb. | 1.00 | 1.10 | Technical.....lb. | .48 | .56 | Powdered.....lb. | .09 | .11 |
| Tartaric, cryst.....lb. | .50 | .55 | Angelica Root, foreign.....lb. | .26 | .36 | Buchu Leaves, long.....lb. | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| Powdered.....lb. | .51 | .56 | Seed.....lb. | .35 | .40 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.45 | 1.55 |
| Trichloroacetic.....oz. | .20 | .22 | Anise Seed.....lb. | .18 | .20 | Short.....lb. | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| Valeric, 1-oz. v.....oz. | .16 | .18 | Angostura Bark.....lb. | .40 | .45 | Powdered.....lb. | 1.45 | 1.55 |
| | | | Annato Seed.....lb. | .15 | .20 | Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb. | .22 | .26 |
| | | | Antipyrine.....oz. | .70 | .75 | Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb. | .35 | .40 |
| | | | Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼ oz. v. ea. | 2.25 | | Cassia.....lb. | .22 | .28 |
| | | | Crystals, ¼ oz. v. ea. | 2.10 | 2.25 | Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb. | .20 | .24 |
| | | | Areca Nuts.....lb. | .20 | .25 | Seed.....lb. | | .28 |
| | | | Powdered.....lb. | .25 | .30 | Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb. | .36 | .40 |
| | | | Aristol, Bayer.....oz. | .30 | .35 | Baker's A and white.....lb. | .40 | .45 |
| | | | Arnica Flowers.....lb. | .30 | .35 | Dutch.....lb. | .36 | .40 |
| | | | Powdered.....lb. | .35 | .40 | Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb. | .36 | .50 |
| | | | Root.....lb. | .45 | .50 | Maillard's.....lb. | .36 | .44 |
| | | | Arrowroot, American.....lb. | .08 | .10 | Caffeine, pure.....lb. | 5.65 | 6.50 |
| | | | Bermuda, true.....lb. | .55 | .60 | | | |
| | | | Jamaica.....lb. | | | | | |
| | | | St. Vincent.....lb. | .16 | .18 | Benzoate.....oz. | .45 | .50 |
| | | | Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil.....lb. | .34 | .37 | Bromide.....oz. | .45 | .50 |
| | | | boxes, 12 lb.....lb. | | | Citrate.....lb. | 4.10 | 4.35 |

Business Outlook

Steel Mills, According to Reports from Pittsburgh, are Running at 80 Per Cent. Capacity and Industrial Operations Generally Are Expanding

Reports from Pittsburgh are encouraging. The steel mills generally are operating fully 80 per cent. of their capacity with the volume of business coming forward increasing steadily. Orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation on June 30 amounted to 4,678,000 tons. This was an increase of 413,598 tons as compared with the end of May, and 645,339 tons more than on June 30, 1914.

To what extent this increase is due to business developing in connection with "war orders" cannot be definitely determined. Perhaps not as much as generally supposed.

Judge Gary, chairman of the steel corporation's board of directors, in a speech delivered at a dinner given in his honor by the Commercial Club at San Francisco, spoke optimistically of the business outlook and at the same time expressed the belief that the war would soon be at an end. Mr. Gary said:

"Much has transpired during the last few years in the United States and throughout the world to make the business man despondent. Investment has hesitated. Prosperity has diminished. Idle men and idle utilities for the production of wealth have been unusually large in number. Conditions have been unnatural and deplorable.

"It is not proposed to speak in terms of reproach. It is more agreeable to consider the possibilities of the future. We have been living upon hope for improvement and now have well grounded reasons for expectations.

Belligerents Are Tiring of War

"We are approaching the end of a war that has been and still is destroying life and property almost beyond human calculation. The end may not come immediately, but it will come much sooner than expected by many, including some of those who are most actively participating. The appalling and daily increasing losses in life and in property to each of the belligerents cannot be long endured by any of them. Already there are signs of fatigue.

"There is obtainable proof that all countries involved deeply regret that the war was ever started. They are nearing exhaustion. They are sick at heart. We shall at no distant day see peace secured. There will be provided a permanent tribunal for the adjudication by arbitration of all international differences and the enforcement of its decrees by the nations not directly connected. These results will be brought about by the masses of the people. They did not precipitate the war, but they will end it and insist upon measures to prevent a recurrence. Americans probably cannot be of much service in this direction at the present time, whatever their inclinations. Throughout our own land we are to have industrial peace, and as a consequence greater prosperity than ever before. Success in business has again become popular. Those who attack or obstruct legitimate thrift will be given a seat upon the toboggan.

"If I read aright the signs of the times, we may look forward with confidence to marked improvement in business results, perhaps not so soon or so rapid as we could wish, but as certain and as satisfactory as the disposition and the action of the majority of the people themselves will permit. With its great and increasing wealth, its natural resources, its productive capacity, its location, and with a well defined and settled policy to foster and encourage its industries, who can measure the future natural growth and strength of the United States?

"We have the opportunity to become the leading nation of the world—financially, commercially and industrially. Every diligent, honest and worthy member of the community may prosper if he really wishes, and there will be no room for the vicious or for the demagogue."

Industrial Operations Expand

Leading commercial agencies report that industrial operations, instead of showing the customary mid-summer abatement are steadily expanding. Each week the percentage of idle machinery grows less and the number of unemployed men smaller; and the fact that many thousands of wage earners who a year ago were out of work now have money

to spend for all kinds of staple merchandise is stimulating general trade.

The July Government crop report indicated bountiful yields of all the leading cereals. Spring wheat shows a high condition on a largely increased acreage. The crop this season is estimated at 295,000,000 bushels against 206,000,000 bushels harvested last year. The indicated yield of winter wheat is 668,000,000 bushels, about 17,000,000 less than harvested a year ago. If no serious damage overtakes either crop the combined yield of winter and spring wheat it will be seen promises 963,000,000 bushels. This compares with 819,000,000 bushels secured in 1914.

The corn yield is estimated at 2,814,000,000 bushels against 2,672,000,000 bushels harvested last year and that of oats at 1,399,000,000 bushels against 1,141,000,000 bushels a year ago. Larger crops of barley rye, tobacco, flax and rice are promised this year than last, but the potato crop will be smaller, farmers have planted a smaller acreage of the latter on account of comparatively low prices.

Cotton Market is Weak

Great Britain's determination to control American exports of cotton and the interception under the order in council of all shipments to Holland and Scandinavian ports has tended to demoralize the market for that staple. Lowest prices for the year have been recorded for cotton futures within the past week, and this in spite of the reduced yield indicated this season and the assurances that have been given that ample funds to finance the crop this season will be provided.

REDUCTION IN COTTON AREA

Less cotton has been planted in the Southern states this year owing to the unfortunate experience growers had with their crop of last year on account of the war. The total area now under cultivation, according to the preliminary estimate of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, issued on July 1, is 31,535,000 acres. This is 5,287,000 acres less than the area from which the crop of 1914 was gathered and indicates a reduction in the production of cotton in the United States this season of approximately 2,454,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 80.3 per cent of a normal compared with 79.6 per cent a year ago and 79.9 per cent, the June 25 ten year average. Growing conditions during the month of June were generally favorable and the work of cultivation has proceeded satisfactorily.

The following table shows by states, the area planted and under cultivation the last of June compared with the area picked in 1914:

| States. | Planted 1915. | Picked 1915. |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Virginia | 136,000 | 45,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,333,000 | 1,527,000 |
| South Carolina | 2,399,000 | 2,861,000 |
| Georgia | 4,684,000 | 5,433,000 |
| Florida | 202,000 | 221,000 |
| Alabama | 3,382,000 | 4,007,000 |
| Mississippi | 2,728,000 | 3,054,000 |
| Louisiana | 1,139,000 | 1,299,000 |
| Texas | 10,365,000 | 11,931,000 |
| Arkansas | 2,193,000 | 2,480,000 |
| Tennessee | 813,000 | 915,000 |
| Missouri | 107,000 | 145,000 |
| Oklahoma | 2,102,000 | 2,847,000 |
| California | 35,000 | 47,000 |
| All other States | 17,000 | 20,000 |

OPIUM SHIPMENT HELD UP

Ten cases of opium weighing 2,000 pounds and fifty sacks of fennel seed were taken by British warships from the Greek steamship Athenai which arrived from Piraeus last week. Captain N. Bistis of the Athenai said he had been ordered to discharge the opium and fennel seed because the goods had been shipped by Turks from Constantinople. The opium can be sold as there is plenty of it here but the supply of fennel seed in the domestic is comparatively small.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|---------|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------|-----|------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|---------|------|---------|
| Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff. lb. | .60 | — | .75 | Cohosh Root, black | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Formaldehyde | lb. | .14 | — | .28 | |
| Hydrochlor. (true salt) | oz. | .50 | — | .60 | Blue | lb. | .14 | — | .19 | Fuller's Earth | lb. | .05 | — | .08 |
| Sulphate, 1/2 lbs | oz. | .65 | — | .70 | Colchicum Root | lb. | .30 | — | .33 | Galangal Root, selected | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Valerate | oz. | .60 | — | .70 | Powdered | lb. | .38 | — | .41 | Powdered | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Calamus Root, peeled | lb. | .22 | — | .24 | Seed | lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.15 | Galbanum, strained | lb. | 1.15 | — | 1.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .27 | — | .31 | Powdered | lb. | 1.10 | — | 1.25 | Gamboge, blocky | lb. | .85 | — | .95 |
| White, peeled and split lb. | .60 | — | .70 | Colloidon, U.S.P., 1900 | lb. | .49 | — | .60 | Powdered | lb. | .95 | — | 1.05 | |
| Calcium, Benzoate | oz. | .85 | — | .95 | Flexible | lb. | .55 | — | .60 | Select, Pipe, bright | lb. | .85 | — | .95 |
| Bromide | lb. | .08 | — | .10 | Colocynth, select | lb. | .40 | — | .45 | Garlic, on strings | string | .20 | — | .25 |
| Chloride, crude | lb. | .55 | — | .75 | Pulp | lb. | .60 | — | .65 | Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) | | | | |
| Fused | lb. | .55 | — | .75 | Colombo Root | lb. | .18 | — | .22 | Gelatin, Pink | lb. | .90 | — | 1.00 |
| Granulated | lb. | .25 | — | .25 | Coltsfoot Root | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Gold | lb. | .45 | — | .50 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .16 | — | .22 | Comfrey Root, crushed | lb. | .24 | — | .26 | Silver | lb. | .60 | — | .65 |
| Hypophosphate | lb. | .95 | — | 1.05 | Condurango Bark, true | lb. | .40 | — | .45 | Gelsemium (Resinoid) | oz. | 5.00 | — | 5.00 |
| Iodide | lb. | 5.50 | — | 5.75 | Conium Leaves | lb. | .18 | — | .22 | Gelsemine, C.P., crys- | | | | |
| Lactate | oz. | .10 | — | .12 | Seed | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | tals, Ger., 15 gr. v. ea. | | | | |
| Lactophosphate Sol | lb. | 1.20 | — | 1.30 | Copaiba, S. A. | lb. | .50 | — | .55 | Sulphate, 15 gr. v. v. ea. | lb. | .20 | — | .22 |
| Permanganate | oz. | .25 | — | .30 | Para | lb. | .47 | — | .52 | Gelsemium Root | lb. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .19 | — | .40 | Copper, Acetate, distilled | lb. | .50 | — | .50 | Powdered | lb. | .14 | — | .17 |
| Sulphate, Precip. pure | lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Ammoniated | lb. | .50 | — | .50 | Powdered | lb. | .20 | — | .23 |
| Sulphite | lb. | .14 | — | .16 | Carbonate | lb. | .24 | — | .32 | Ginger Root, African | lb. | .12 | — | .14 |
| Sulphocarbonate | oz. | .10 | — | .13 | Chloride, pure, cryst. | lb. | .55 | — | .60 | Powdered | lb. | .16 | — | .18 |
| Calendula Flowers | lb. | .60 | — | .65 | Iodide | oz. | .40 | — | .46 | Jamaica, bleached | lb. | .22 | — | .24 |
| Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.) | lb. | .45 | — | .55 | Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .42 | — | .43 | Ground | lb. | .24 | — | .26 |
| Camphor, refined | lb. | .50 | — | .55 | Sulphate (Blue Vit.) | lb. | .12 | — | .15 | Powdered | lb. | .27 | — | .31 |
| 1/4 lb. squares | lb. | .50 | — | .55 | Barrels | lb. | .08 | — | .08 1/2 | Ginseng | lb. | 8.00 | — | 8.50 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — | .50 | Powdered | lb. | .13 | — | .16 | Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums | | | | |
| Japanese | lb. | .45 | — | .55 | Copperas | 100 lbs. | 1.00 | — | 1.12 | and bbls. added lb. | lb. | .23 | — | .24 |
| Canary Seed, Sicily | lb. | .09 1/2 | — | .10 1/2 | Coriander | lb. | .10 | — | .12 | In cans | lb. | .24 1/2 | — | .25 1/2 |
| Smyrna | lb. | .08 1/2 | — | .09 1/2 | Powdered | lb. | .15 | — | .21 | Less | lb. | .32 | — | .35 |
| So. American | lb. | .30 | — | .34 | Corrosive Sublimate (see | | | | | Gold and Sodium Chloride, | | | | |
| Canella Bark, powdered | lb. | 2.00 | — | 2.15 | Mercury Bichloride) | | | | | U.S.P., 15 gr. v. doz. | 2.80 | — | 3.40 | |
| Cannabis Indica Herb | lb. | 6.75 | — | 7.00 | Cotoir, true, 1/2 oz. v. | oz. | — | — | 27.00 | Gold Thrd. (Coptis triflor.) | lb. | 1.20 | — | 1.40 |
| Powdered | lb. | 6.40 | — | 7.00 | Cotton Root Bark | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Golden Seal Root | lb. | 5.00 | — | 5.20 |
| Chinese | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.55 | Powdered | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Powdered | lb. | 5.25 | — | 5.35 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.75 | — | 1.85 | Cramp Bark | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Grains of Paradise | lb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Capsicum | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Coumarin | oz. | .48 | — | .56 | Powdered | lb. | .46 | — | .51 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Cranesbill | lb. | .24 | — | .29 | Grindelia Robusta Herb | lb. | .22 | — | .27 |
| Caraway | lb. | .14 | — | .16 | Powdered | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Powdered | lb. | .27 | — | .32 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — | .22 | Cream Tartar, powd. | lb. | .37 | — | .45 | Guaiac, Resin | lb. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Carbon Disulphide | lb. | .16 | — | .20 | Cressote, Beechwood | lb. | 1.20 | — | 1.30 | Powdered | lb. | .50 | — | .60 |
| Tetrachloride | lb. | .24 | — | .27 | Carbonate | oz. | .20 | — | .25 | Wood rasped | lb. | .03 | — | .06 |
| Cardamom, Seed bleached lb. | 1.90 | — | 2.15 | Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) | oz. | .35 | — | .38 | Guaiacol, liquid | lb. | 3.25 | — | 3.50 | |
| Decorticated | lb. | 1.60 | — | 1.70 | Cubeb Berries, sifted | lb. | .60 | — | .72 | Guaiac (lb. 4.25) | oz. | .30 | — | .35 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.70 | — | 1.90 | Powdered | lb. | .70 | — | .75 | Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol) | oz. | 1.60 | — | 1.60 |
| Carmine, No. 40 | oz. | .35 | — | .42 | Cudbear | lb. | .30 | — | .40 | Valerianate (Geosote) | oz. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 |
| Cascara Sagrada Bark | lb. | .18 | — | .20 | Culver's Root | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Guarana (Paulinia) | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.60 |
| Cascarilla Bark | lb. | .22 | — | .26 | Cumin Seed | lb. | .32 | — | .38 | Powdered | lb. | 1.65 | — | 1.75 |
| Cassia, China | lb. | .16 | — | .20 | Damiana Leaves | lb. | .20 | — | .24 | Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) | oz. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — | .22 | Dandelion Herb | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Gutta Percha, crude chips | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.75 |
| Fistula | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Root | lb. | .30 | — | .33 | Sheet | lb. | 1.50 | — | 1.75 |
| Saigon, thin, select | lb. | .45 | — | .65 | Cut | lb. | .32 | — | .38 | Heliotrop | oz. | .60 | — | .60 |
| Powdered | lb. | .55 | — | .65 | Dextrine, yellow | lb. | .07 | — | .14 | Hemlock Bark, crushed | oz. | .15 | — | .18 |
| Catechu, Medicinal | lb. | .16 | — | .18 | White | lb. | .09 | — | .15 | Powdered | lb. | .18 | — | .20 |
| Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. | lb. | .27 | — | .30 | Digitalin, 1/4 lbs. | oz. | — | — | 10.75 | Hemol | oz. | .80 | — | .85 |
| Celery Seed | lb. | .26 | — | .30 | 15 gr. vials | ca. | .50 | — | .55 | Hemp Seed | lb. | .06 1/2 | — | .09 1/2 |
| Cerecin, white | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Dititalis Leaves, Eng. | lb. | .32 | — | .37 | Hennane Leaves, Eng. | lb. | .32 | — | .42 |
| Yellow | lb. | .18 | — | .20 | German | lb. | .38 | — | .43 | German | lb. | .38 | — | .46 |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .33 | — | .37 | Powdered | lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Powdered | lb. | .35 | — | .40 |
| Chalk, Precipitated, English | lb. | .11 | — | .14 | Pressed, ozs. | lb. | .60 | — | .65 | Seed | lb. | .25 | — | .35 |
| Prepared, Eng. Thomas | lb. | .50 | — | .60 | Dog Grass, cut | lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Henna Leaves | lb. | .25 | — | .35 |
| 8 lb. box, white, box | lb. | .60 | — | .70 | Dover's Powder | lb. | 3.50 | — | 4.00 | Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ea. | lb. | .85 | — | 1.00 |
| Pink | lb. | .00 1/4 | — | .04 | Dragon's Blood powd. | lb. | .40 | — | .60 | Hexamethylenamine | lb. | .85 | — | 1.00 |
| White, bbls. | lb. | .00 1/4 | — | .04 | Extra | lb. | 1.00 | — | 1.25 | Holocain, 1 gm. vials | ca. | .35 | — | .35 |
| Chamomile Flowers, Hun. | lb. | .75 | — | .85 | Powdered | lb. | 1.05 | — | 1.30 | Homatropin Alk. | gr. | .41 | — | .50 |
| Roman or Belgian | lb. | .48 | — | .55 | Reeds | lb. | .85 | — | .95 | Hydrobromide | gr. | .22 | — | .33 |
| Chicle | lb. | .70 | — | .75 | Duotol | oz. | — | — | 1.50 | Hydrochloride | gr. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Chinoidine | oz. | .11 | — | .12 | Dwarf Elder | lb. | .35 | — | .40 | Salicylate and Sulphate | gr. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Chinolin, pure | oz. | .45 | — | .45 | Echinacea Root | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Honey, strained | lb. | .12 | — | .15 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Elaterium | oz. | .70 | — | .75 | Hops, select (1914) | lb. | .36 | — | .43 |
| Chloral Hydrate, cryst. | lb. | 1.10 | — | 1.30 | Elderberries | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Pressed, 1/4 & 1/2 lb. pkgs. | lb. | .39 | — | .45 |
| Chloroform | lb. | .40 | — | .50 | Flowers, pressed | lb. | .32 | — | .37 | Forehound Leaves | lb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Chrysarobin | oz. | .24 | — | .26 | Juice, Sambuci | lb. | .18 | — | .20 | Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. | oz. | 28.00 | — | 30.00 |
| Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'db. | lb. | .32 | — | .38 | Elecampane Root | lb. | .22 | — | .26 | Hydrochloride | oz. | 28.00 | — | 30.00 |
| Red | lb. | .36 | — | .44 | Ground | lb. | .22 | — | .26 | Sulphate | oz. | 28.00 | — | 30.00 |
| Yellow, Calisaya | lb. | .38 | — | .44 | Elm Bark, select | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Hydrochinon | lb. | 4.50 | — | 5.00 |
| Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure | oz. | .45 | — | .50 | Ground, pure | lb. | .30 | — | .35 | Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., | | | | |
| Salicylate | oz. | .22 | — | .30 | Powdered, pure | lb. | .23 | — | .33 | Medicinal | lb. | .20 | — | .25 |
| Cinchonine, Sulphate | oz. | .14 | — | .18 | Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.) | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.30 | Sol. Technical | lb. | .20 | — | .29 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .18 | — | .20 | Ergot, Russian | lb. | 1.35 | — | 1.45 | Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr. | gr. | .20 | — | .29 |
| Civet | oz. | 2.75 | — | 3.00 | Powdered | lb. | 1.35 | — | 1.45 | Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 | | | | |
| Cloves, Zanzibar | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Ether, Acetic | lb. | .45 | — | .60 | gr. vials | ca. | .30 | — | .40 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .28 | — | .30 | Chloric, U.S.P. | lb. | .80 | — | 1.10 | Crystal, white | gr. | .17 | — | .20 |
| Penang | lb. | .42 | — | .46 | Nitrous Conct. | lb. | .30 | — | .32 | Hydrobromide | gr. | .16 | — | .20 |
| Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) | lb. | .43 | — | .48 | U.S.P. | lb. | .30 | — | .36 | Ichthyol | lb. | 4.25 | — | 4.50 |
| Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v. | lb. | 4.50 | — | 4.75 | U.S.P., 1880 | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Indigo, Bengal, true | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.35 |
| Hydrochlor., crys. ozs. | oz. | 4.20 | — | 4.45 | Washed | lb. | .25 | — | .30 | Manila | lb. | 1.25 | — | 1.35 |
| 1/4 oz vials | oz. | 4.45 | — | 4.60 | Valerianic | oz. | — | — | 3.50 | Insect Powder | lb. | .50 | — | .60 |
| Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) | oz. | .80 | — | 1.00 | Eucalyptol, U. S. F. | oz. | .08 | — | .10 | Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n. | lb. | .65 | — | .75 |
| Coca Leaves, Huanuco | lb. | .55 | — | .60 | Eucalyptus Leaves | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Iodine Bromide | oz. | .40 | — | .45 |
| Truxillo | lb. | .15 | — | .20 | Euonymin (Ecler. powd.) | oz. | .40 | — | .45 | Resublimed | lb. | 4.15 | — | 4.25 |
| Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.) | lb. | .20 | — | .25 | Euphorbium | lb. | .34 | — | .38 | Iodoform, cryst. & powd. | lb. | 4.60 | — | 4.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 | — | .85 | Powdered | lb. | .40 | — | .45 | Deodorized | lb. | .60 | — | .64 |
| Cochineal, Honduras | lb. | .80 | — | .95 | Euquinine | oz. | — | — | 1.40 | Ipecac Root, Carthagen. | lb. | 2.50 | — | 2.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | .80 | — | .95 | Exalgine | oz. | — | — | 1.40 | | | | | |

Chain Store Weakness Lack of Individuality

Dr. Fred B. Kilmer Says System Has Not Yet Proved Complete Success—Defends Commercialization of Pharmacy.

"The oft repeated statement that pharmacy has become commercialized is a statement of fact," said Dr. Fred B. Kilmer of New Brunswick, N. J. at a recent convention.

"To-day, and possibly much more so in the coming years, the successful pharmacist will need to acquire a title not at present conferred by the colleges. He must become a Pharmaceutical Merchant (Phar. M.) There are stores that are perhaps over-commercialized, in that drugs have so small a part in the variety of commodities sold, that the term 'pharmacy' is a species of misbranding.

"The apothecary shop of the past days was only visited in times of stress; the newer merchandizing store is thronged with eager shoppers.

Commercialization Works for Good

"Here we may note that the commercialization of the pharmacy has been for its good. In the older countries of Europe, where pharmacy behind a ground glass window maintains a restricted professional air, there will be found a standing still of both pharmacy and business. Practicing professional pharmacy does not always advance pharmacy. In our own country scientific pharmacy moves forward with rapid strides amid the still more rapid commercial methods in the drug store.

"The end of disease and death is as far away as ever. The need for the drug store man will remain as long as man remains man. In the social movements now nation and world wide, there will be found a work place for the carefully trained mind of the pharmacist. We note a few instances:

"The prevention of the spread of communicable and epidemic diseases.

"Included in, or correlated to, the foregoing are the efforts to exterminate mosquitoes, flies and disease-carrying insects and animals. Agriculture makes the demand upon pharmacy for insecticides, fungicides and the like, in the combat against plant enemies.

"The elimination of disease-producing elements from many industries.

"Sanitation in public and private institutions, in the various industries, in the home. Personal hygiene.

"Welfare work—better babies, better homes, cleaner work places.

"Municipal improvements, clean-up movements, clean streets, sewage disposal.

"Pure food, pure water, pure milk, social hygiene (moral and sexual prophylaxis), school hygiene.

"First aid to the injured, boy scout and girls' camp fire movements.

"These and other movements suggest innumerable openings for the practical pharmacist and for the promotion of trade.

It is said that a disease proof house is the coming dwelling. It is the province of the pharmacist to equip and maintain such a structure.

Pharmacy in Chains

"I am asked to express an opinion as to the relation of the chain store to the future of pharmacy. Such an opinion would be presumptuous and without force. The chain store idea in the drug trade is of too recent origin to attempt to define its place or its destiny. As viewed at present its strength seems to be due to shrewd merchandizing methods. There are inherent weaknesses in the system, which it will be difficult to overcome, and which may restrict its progress.

"One element of weakness in the chain store is the lack of individuality—the personal touch, which in turn is the bulwark of the independent pharmacist.

"Given good merchandizing methods and good pharmaceutical practice the independent store, even if small, should hold its own against all comers. The chain store can, and will, improve its merchandizing methods. The independent pharmacist may do likewise.

"Advancement in pharmacy must come from the independent pharmacist. The chain store is not a pharmacy in the general acceptance of the term. It is a general merchandizing concern

and need only keep 'within the law' to retain its title to a drug store.

"Experience has shown that some links in the chain system are very weak links. Instances are cited where independent stores have made a greater ratio of progress than in the chain stores which surround them. Pharmacy has flourished for thousands of years. The chain store has yet to find its 'place in the sun.'"

CONTINENTAL MARKETS

The following notes, which are taken from *The Chemist and Druggist*, London, refer chiefly to the Hamburg and Berlin markets under dates of June 12, 15, and 17:

AGAR-AGAR has considerably advanced; from M860 to M880 per 100 kilos is quoted in Hamburg. In Berlin strips were quoted from M725 to M750.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE is active. On account of the increased prices for raw material makers have advanced the price to about M125 per 100 kilos.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—The German Diet fixed new maximum prices on June 1, 1915, as follows: M30.50 for sulphate containing 25 per cent. ammonia; for 25.5 per cent., M31 in places west of the Elbe, and M31.50 in places east of the Elbe. These maximum prices are increased by M1.50 per centner for quantities under 5 tons, and are naked for prompt delivery and cash. In Austria-Hungary nitrogenous substances have been commandeered.

ANTIPYRIN has been advanced by M2, and antipyrcticum compositum by M1.50 per kilo.

BALSAMS—Tolu remains neglected at M6.50 per kilo.

CANTHARIDES—Russian are higher at M32 per kilo.

CITRIC ACID is unchanged and very firm in Hamburg, with a regular demand. In Berlin second-hand asks from M900 to M950 for June-July delivery; prompt delivery is not to be had. Prices are expected to advance further.

HYDROCHINON has advanced by M0.25 per kilo to M600 to M675 per 100 kilos, according to quantity.

IPECACUANHA has met with increased demand, and the price for Rio has advanced to M42 to M43, and Cartagena at from M34 to M36.

LEAD was higher in February, but is cheaper now. In January, crude was quoted M54, in February M55.50, and at present is from M52 to M53 per 100 kilos. The domestic use of lead has diminished; formerly the annual import into Germany amounted to 8,000 tons; at present Belgian crude is at the disposal of Germany, however, and this, in addition to the monthly inland produce of about 13,000 tons, is quite sufficient to meet the actual demand for war purposes.

MATE appears to meet with more interest; it is quoted at from M160 to M175 per 100 kilos.

OILS (ESSENTIAL)—Star-anise "Red Ship" is offered at M15. Cassia meets with no interest, and is offered at from M8.75 to M9.50. Prices of eucalyptus have a tendency to advance at M4.75. Menthol is firmer, with an increased demand; crystals are M35, and recrystallized M39 per kilo. Japanese mint oil is dearer, with M12.50 asked. Thymol is unchanged at M55.

OILS (FIXED AND FATS)—The demand for castor has fallen off; first-pressing is quoted M290 to M295 and second-pressing M260 to M265. Coconut is quoted at M195 for Cochín and M185 for Ceylon. Cod liver is rather quiet; only small quantities have been sold at M160 per barrel. Refined English cottonseed is offered at M165, and M185 for food oil. Earth-nut is very firm at M180. Linseed has been active, up to M136.50 having been paid for Dutch. Fatty acids of linseed oil are offered in large quantities at M128 to M130. Maize oil is still unobtainable. Olive is much firmer, Malaga offering at M180. Lagos palm is very firm and scarce at M165. Palm-kernel is extremely scarce at M190. Rape is very firm and in active demand, with only small quantities offering at M176 for crude and M178 for refined. Tallow is very firm; prices are from M200 to M210 for food tallow, and from M190 to M200 for soap-manufacturing. Whale oil is firmer; No. 0 is M126, No. 1 M130, No. 2 M126, and No. 3 M120. Japanese whale in cases is offered at M113. Hankow wood is higher at M125.

SENEGA is very firm at M750 per 100 kilos.

SPERMACETI is in active demand at M250 per 100 kilos.

TARTAR (REFINED) varies considerably at between M500 and M700 per 100 kilos for 99 to 100 per cent.

TARTARIC ACID has again advanced. In Berlin it has been sold at M650 per 100 kilos; in Hamburg it is not obtainable under 8.50 per kilo.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| Iron Chloride, crst., U.S.lb. | .18 | — .20 | Magnesium Metal, Ribbon oz. | — .70 | Oil Gaultheria Leaflb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 | |
| Citrate, U.S.P.lb. | .80 | — .90 | Phosphate, pureoz. | .06 | — .08 | Geranium, Rose, nat'l.lb. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| and Ammonia, Sol.lb. | .75 | — .83 | Sulphate (Sal Epsom) lb. | .05 | — .06 | Turkishlb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| and Quin. Cit. U.S.P.lb. | — | — | C. P. Crystalslb. | .14 | — .16 | Gingeroz. | .45 | — .50 |
| (12p.c.Q.) Scales lb. | 2.30 | — 2.50 | Driedlb. | .12 | — .20 | Gingergrasslb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Quin. & Strychnine lb. | 2.60 | — 3.00 | Malva Flowers, largelb. | — | — | Haarlem, Dutchgross | 2.60 | — 2.75 |
| Hypophosphitelb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 | Blue, smalllb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 | Gold Medal Tilly, large,gross | — | — |
| Iodideoz. | .35 | — .40 | Mandrake Rootlb. | .18 | — .22 | Regulargross | — | — |
| Syruplb. | .36 | — .42 | Powderedlb. | .20 | — .28 | Capsulesgross | —27.00 | — |
| Nitrate Solu'n, U.S.P.lb. | .27 | — .30 | Manganese, Bromideoz. | .18 | — .23 | Sylvester'sdoz. | — | 3.00 |
| Oxalate (Ferrous)oz. | .08 | — .12 | Carbonate, crys., med.oz. | .08 | — .10 | Hemlocklb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.lb. | .68 | — .73 | Chloride, cryst.lb. | .25 | — .35 | Juniper Berrieslb. | 1.60 | — 2.00 |
| U. S. P. Scaleslb. | .75 | — .86 | Hypophosphitelb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 | Woodlb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.lb. | .35 | — .40 | Lactateoz. | .22 | — .25 | Lardgal. | .85 | — 1.10 |
| Protocarb (Vallet's M.)lb. | — | — | Oxide, black, powd.lb. | .08 | — .18 | Lavender, Mitchamoz. | — | — |
| Pyrophosph. Scales Sol.lb. | .75 | — .83 | Manna, flake, largelb. | .92 | — 1.00 | Flowerslb. | 4.25 | — 5.00 |
| Quevenne's (by hydgn.)lb. | .48 | — .58 | Smalllb. | .52 | — .58 | Garden, Frenchlb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Salicylateoz. | .11 | — .15 | Marjoram Leaves, Ger.lb. | .50 | — .55 | Spikelb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Sesquichloridelb. | .30 | — .35 | Masticlb. | .75 | — .85 | Linseed, boiledgal. | .59 | — .70 |
| Solutionlb. | .09 | — .15 | Matico leaveslb. | .40 | — .45 | Rawgal. | .58 | — .68 |
| Subsulphatelb. | .20 | — .27 | Menthol, cryst.lb. | 2.80 | — 3.00 | Lemonlb. | 1.45 | — 1.60 |
| Solution (Monel's)lb. | .12 | — .15 | Mercurylb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 | Lemongrasslb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Sulph. (Copperas) .100 lbs. | 1.25 | — 1.40 | Ammon. (pure precip.) lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 | Limes, expressedlb. | 3.30 | — 3.40 |
| Cryst., purelb. | .08 | — .12 | Bichloride (cor. sub.)lb. | 1.35 | — 1.45 | Distilledlb. | 1.75 | — 1.90 |
| Driedlb. | .15 | — .18 | Powderedlb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 | Mace, distilledlb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Tartrate & Ammonium lb. | .70 | — .80 | Bisulphatelb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 | Expressedlb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| and Potass., Scaleslb. | .70 | — .80 | Chloride, mild (Cal'l) lb. | 1.45 | — 1.55 | Male Fern, Ethereallb. | 3.25 | — 4.00 |
| Tersulph. Sol., U.S.P.lb. | — | — | Iodide, green, Proto.lb. | 3.15 | — 3.90 | Mustard, artificiallb. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| Valerateoz. | .20 | — .23 | Red (Pre.) Biniodide lb. | 3.40 | — 4.00 | Mustard, artificiallb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Isinglass, Russianlb. | 6.00 | — 6.50 | Oxide, red (Red Pre.) lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 | Essentialoz. | .50 | — .60 |
| Jaborandi Leaveslb. | .25 | — .35 | Yellowoz. | .13 | — .16 | Expressedgal. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Jalap Root, selectedlb. | .20 | — .26 | Salicylateoz. | .27 | — .30 | Mirbanelb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Powderedlb. | .28 | — .32 | Sulphate (Turp. M'l) lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 | Neatsfootgal. | .75 | — 1.15 |
| Juniper Berrieslb. | .09 | — .12 | Mercury with Chalk (by | — | — | Neroli, Bigarade, best.oz. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Kamalalb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 | succussionlb. | .80 | — .90 | Petale, extraoz. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Powderedlb. | 1.85 | — 2.00 | Millet Seedlb. | .06 | — .13 | Nutmeglb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Purifiedlb. | — | — | Germanlb. | — | — | Olive Lucas, Cream, ½ | — | — |
| Kaolinlb. | .07 | — .09 | Morphine, Acet., ¼ oz. v.oz. | 5.70 | — 5.85 | gal. & 1 gal. cans.gal. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Kava Kavalb. | .30 | — .35 | Alkaloid, pure, ¼ oz. v.oz. | 6.10 | — 6.35 | 3 and 6 gal. cans.gal. | 3.10 | — 3.35 |
| Kinolb. | .55 | — .60 | Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v.oz. | 5.85 | — 6.00 | Malagagal. | 1.40 | — 1.65 |
| Powderedlb. | .65 | — .70 | Hydrochloride, ¼ oz. v.oz. | 5.70 | — 5.85 | Orange, bitterlb. | 2.30 | — 2.40 |
| Kola Nuts, sml. and lge.lb. | .17 | — .22 | Sulphate, 1 oz. v.oz. | 5.45 | — 5.60 | Sweetlb. | 2.20 | — 2.45 |
| Powderedlb. | .23 | — .28 | ½ oz. vialoz. | 5.70 | — 5.85 | Origanumlb. | .35 | — .90 |
| Kouassou, powderedlb. | .55 | — .60 | Valerate, ¼ oz. v.oz. | 5.85 | — 6.10 | Palm, Lagoslb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Lactucariumlb. | 4.50 | — 7.50 | Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans lb. | 2.10 | — 2.20 | Kernellb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Ladies' Slipper Rootlb. | .47 | — .55 | Musk Rootlb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 | Paraffingal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Lanoline, "B. J. D."lb. | — | — | Powderedlb. | — | — | Lightgal. | — | — |
| Anhydrouslb. | — | — | Mustard Seed, blacklb. | .14 | — .16 | Russiangal. | — | — |
| "Leibreich"lb. | — | — | Groundlb. | .18 | — .20 | Patchoulioz. | .45 | — .60 |
| Anhydrouslb. | — | — | Whitelb. | .15 | — .18 | Peach Kernelslb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Lanum, "Merck"lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 | Groundlb. | .28 | — .35 | Peanutgal. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Anhydrouslb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 | Myrrh (Gum-Resin)lb. | .28 | — .40 | Pennyroyallb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| (See also Adeps Lanae) | — | — | Naphthalene, flake or balls lb. | .17 | — .19 | Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, | — | — |
| Larkspur Seedlb. | .40 | — .45 | Nickel and Ammon. Sul.lb. | .20 | — .25 | U. S. P.)lb. | — | 3.90 |
| Powderedlb. | .50 | — .55 | Sulphatelb. | — | — | Peppermint, N. Y.lb. | 1.80 | — 1.90 |
| Lavender Flowerslb. | .30 | — .35 | Nutgallslb. | .30 | — .36 | Hotchkisslb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Extralb. | .40 | — .45 | Powderedlb. | .38 | — .42 | Westernlb. | 1.80 | — 1.90 |
| Hand pickedlb. | .45 | — .50 | Nutmegslb. | .25 | — .29 | Pimentalb. | 2.25 | — 2.75 |
| Lead Acetate (Sugar)lb. | .29 | — .25 | Extra large80 to lb. | .28 | — .32 | Pine Needleslb. | .75 | — 1.75 |
| Chloridelb. | .65 | — .75 | Nux Vomicalb. | .12 | — .14 | Poppy, truelb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Iodide, powderedoz. | .34 | — .37 | Powderedlb. | .22 | — .26 | Rape Seedgal. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Nitratelb. | .20 | — .38 | Oil, Almond, bitterlb. | 6.25 | — 7.00 | Rose, Kissanlikoz. | 10.00 | — 11.00 |
| Leeches, best Swedishea. | .12 | — .15 | Without Acidlb. | 7.00 | — 8.00 | Artificialoz. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Lemon Peel, Ribbonslb. | .15 | — .20 | Sweet, purelb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 | Rosemary Flowerslb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Groundlb. | .20 | — .25 | Amber, crude, darklb. | .23 | — .27 | Triestelb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Licorice, Coriglb. | .35 | — .40 | Rectifiedlb. | .35 | — .40 | Rosingal. | .35 | — .70 |
| Masslb. | .29 | — .34 | Aniseed, Starlb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 | Rue, pureoz. | .40 | — .50 |
| Powderedlb. | .40 | — .45 | Benne (Sesame), Import- | — | — | Salad, Union Oil Co.lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Root, Russian, cutlb. | .24 | — .28 | ed, bbls., or less.gal. | .85 | — 1.00 | Sandalwood, Englishlb. | 6.25 | — 6.50 |
| Powderedlb. | .22 | — .26 | Bergamotlb. | 3.80 | — 3.90 | Savinlb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Root, Spanish, bundleslb. | .19 | — .22 | Birch, Black (Betula)lb. | 2.45 | — 2.60 | Spearmint, purelb. | 2.00 | — 2.75 |
| Powderedlb. | .20 | — .24 | Cadelb. | .25 | — .30 | Sassafraslb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Lime, Chlorinated, bulklb. | .05½ | — .06½ | Calaput, bottleslb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 | Sperm, winter, bichd.gal. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.lb. | .10 | — .12 | Carawaylb. | .22 | — .28 | Sprucelb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Lithium Acetateoz. | — | — | Cassialb. | 2.25 | — 2.30 | Tansylb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Bitartrateoz. | — | — | Castor, Americanlb. | 1.25 | — 1.60 | Tar, U.S.P.gal. | .45 | — .50 |
| Bromidelb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 | Cedar Leaves, purelb. | .65 | — .75 | Thyme, commerciallb. | .35 | — .75 |
| Carbonatelb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 | Woodlb. | .26 | — .32 | Red, No. 1lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Citratelb. | 1.70 | — 1.85 | Celeryoz. | .85 | — .95 | Whitelb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Glycerophosphateoz. | .35 | — .40 | Chaulmoogralb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 | Whalegal. | .70 | — .75 |
| Salicylatelb. | 2.60 | — 2.75 | Cinnamon, Ceylonoz. | .80 | — .90 | Wine, Ethereal, light.lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Lobelia Herblb. | .20 | — .25 | Citronellalb. | .58 | — .60 | Heavy, true, f. grapes.lb. | 4.50 | — 5.50 |
| Powderedlb. | .25 | — .30 | Cloveslb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 | Wintergreenlb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| Seed, cleanlb. | .35 | — .40 | Coconut, Cochinlb. | .22 | — .25 | Syntheticlb. | 1.85 | — 2.55 |
| Powderedlb. | .40 | — .45 | Ceylonlb. | .18 | — .23 | Wormseed, Baltimorelb. | 2.45 | — 2.55 |
| Lovage Root, sel., white.lb. | .90 | — 1.00 | Copalb. | .18 | — .23 | W'wood, Amer., good.lb. | 2.75 | — 3.25 |
| Seedlb. | .60 | — .70 | Cod Liver, Newf'land gal. | 1.60 | — 1.70 | Ointment, Mercurial, ¼ | — | — |
| Lupulinlb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 | Norwegiangal. | 2.00 | — 2.25 | mercurylb. | .95 | — 1.05 |
| Lycopodiumlb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 | Bbls.ea. | 75.00 | — 80.00 | 1/3 Mercurylb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Mace, wholelb. | .65 | — .70 | ½ bbls.ea. | 40.00 | — 42.00 | Olibanumlb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Powderedlb. | .75 | — .80 | Copaiba, purelb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 | Cpium (Natural)lb. | 7.50 | — 7.75 |
| Magnesium, Benzoateoz. | — | — | Corianderoz. | .62 | — .70 | Granulatedlb. | 8.85 | — 9.00 |
| Calcinedlb. | .50 | — .62 | Cottonseed, yel. & wh.gal. | .78 | — .83 | U. S. P., powdered lb. | 8.75 | — 8.95 |
| Carbonate, 4 oza.lb. | .14 | — .24 | Crotonlb. | 1.20 | — 1.35 | Orange Flowerslb. | 1.30 | — 1.45 |
| 2 oza.lb. | .16 | — .25 | Cubeblb. | 3.40 | — 3.50 | Peel, Curacaolb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Powderedlb. | .20 | — .25 | Cuminlb. | 4.60 | — 4.85 | Orris, Florentinelb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Ponderouslb. | .80 | — .85 | Dilloz. | .40 | — .45 | Select Fingerlb. | .90 | — 2.00 |
| Glycerophosphateoz. | .30 | — .32 | Erigeron, truelb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 | Veronalb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Hypophosphite, purelb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 | Eucalyptuslb. | .75 | — .85 | Paraffinlb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Metal, Powderedoz. | .30 | — .32 | Fennel Seed, purelb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 | Parafomoz. | .10 | — .14 |

Trade Helps Suggested by Federal Commission

Additional Credits and Standard System of Bookkeeping and Cost Accounting Are Regarded as Importantly by E. N. Hurley.

(Special Dispatch to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Among the several methods by which the Federal Trade Commission can be of constructive help to American business, there are two of particular importance, according to Vice-Chairman Edward N. Hurley, who, on account of his practical business experience, was requested by that commission to suggest plans for helpful activities. One of these is to aid the business men of the country in obtaining the additional credits to which their business operations may entitle them, while the second is to aid in establishing a standard system of bookkeeping and cost accounting, for the two are interdependent.

The small manufacturer, the country storekeeper, and the retail merchant as a rule do not get at the banks the credit that they ought to receive, owing to the fact that they are unable to present balance sheets in accordance with good business practice, whereas frequently a business man with a credit of a few hundred dollars at his bank, based wholly on personal grounds, could, if he could produce a reliable balance sheet, readily obtain several thousand dollars, which would enable him to expand his business along sound lines, and failing to obtain it his business is limited and confined.

It is recognized that no one standard form of accounting can be applied to all classes of business, and that special forms must be devised for each group or class of commerce and industry. The coal industry can use one standard of accounting. Among others, the country store and general store retailer, the wholesale grocer, the retail grocer, the boot and shoe wholesaler, the retailer, the drug store, the manufacturer of textiles, the wholesale clothier, the retail clothier, each must have his own special system. A great many of these forms, however, could be adapted for use in lines other than those for which they are originally arranged, as certain fundamental principles underlie the general structure of accountancy and must be recognized by each group.

Manufacturer Must Know Costs

In order to put a selling price on a product, the manufacturer must first know exactly what it costs him to produce and sell it. When business was done on a large percentage of profit this was not so essential, but in most lines of industry today, the large percentage of profit has passed. We are working on a smaller margin and must know absolutely what our goods cost. Any old and out-of-date method of arriving at cost figures, with margins of profits so close, must be eliminated. It is a fact well understood among business men that the general demoralization in a large number of industries has been caused by firms who cut prices, not knowing what their goods actually cost to manufacture; and the cost of selling, which is equally important, is almost wholly lost sight of.

The Federal Trade Commission, continues Mr. Hurley, cannot help to cure these conditions by compulsory methods; it has no power or desire to use such methods, but it does hope to reach the desired end by putting at the service of the manufacturers and merchants who have not had the experience that larger firms possess, the accountants, bookkeepers and experts in cost of production that are employed by the Commission, and in that way to help strengthen American industries where they are weak. These services will be rendered only on the request of the individual merchant or manufacturer who desires them.

In European countries, manufacturers and merchants, aided by their governments, have developed a high state of efficiency, which enables them to sell their goods in the markets of the world. The Federal Trade Commission desires to do what it can to help bring the American manufacturers and merchants on equal terms with these foreign competitors in order that we may be able to get and hold our share of foreign trade.

Commission Preparing Forms

When there is completed within the commission the organization for aiding business, any manufacturer or merchant, on

request, may receive (a) an approved form for presentation to his bank when seeking credit; (b) a form designed to show accurately and concisely his assets and liabilities, stock on hand, etc.; (c) a form of double entry bookkeeping adapted to his class of business, as well as (d) a form and method of arriving at costs, also adapted to his line of business. All of these sample forms will be simple in character and can be supplied by the local printer. The commission hopes that the different banks throughout the country will carry supplies of these forms for the benefit of their customers.

In addition to preparing these forms, the commission has in mind dividing the country into zones, and maintaining in each zone experts in accounting, experts in costs, and experts in manufacturing, upon whom the manufacturers, merchants and business men may call for advice and assistance in establishing economies in their plants and business houses.

ENGLAND RE-EXPORTS COTTON?

(Special Dispatch to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is possible that something definite may soon be heard with respect to the petition addressed to the President of the United States, recently presented to Secretary Lansing, of the State Department, by the group of New York importers who came to Washington to protest against the action of Great Britain in interfering with the commerce of this country with neutral nations, for in reply to the interrogation of a representative of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, Secretary Lansing stated that the department was getting ready to take action in the matter.

In his talk with the newspapermen, Secretary Lansing stated that the inference taken from the report of Consul General Skinner at London, with respect to the cotton situation, is that England was herself re-exporting cotton to neutral countries in large quantities, whereas the shippers of the United States were prohibited from dealing with such countries direct, was not necessarily correct. It was contended in Washington that much of the cotton seized and disposed of in prize court proceedings was being marketed in Sweden, the Netherlands, and Portugal, as well as in the Allied countries, France and Russia. The British order in council expressly prohibits the exportation of cotton from Great Britain, and it is hardly probable that such action would be taken. At any rate, Secretary Lansing stated that the State Department had no evidence of the shipment of American cotton by Great Britain to continental destinations. The order in council allows of the shipment of cotton to the Allies and to Spain and Portugal but, according to a statement of the British Embassy, no such shipments are being made and a special announcement will be issued involving these facts. Were it definitely found that Great Britain was supplying the neutral countries of Europe as against the interests of our exporters in shipping direct, the matter would be made the subject of a spirited protest.

The feeling is growing in Washington that Great Britain is endeavoring to do more than to prevent Germany from obtaining American goods through hindering our commerce with neutral countries; that she is using these means to prevent the too great growth of the United States in a commercial way so that when hostilities are at an end she will be able to regain her place among the trading nations of the world without facing too great a competition at the hands of American producers.

The Netherlands has extended the list of articles whose export is prohibited so as to include the following: Fresh beef, raw cotton, animal fats and their compounds, weapons (except for hunting,) electric pocket lamps, accessories and materials for the manufacture of such articles. The French Government on the other hand, has relaxed its embargo so far as to permit the export to the United States of rattans, casein, edible vegetable fats, and olefin.

The Riker-Hegeman Company has opened three new stores within the last few weeks. One is in Troy, N. Y., another is at 6009 Pennsylvania Avenue, East Liberty, Pa., and the third, which is barely two weeks old, is at 5700 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Pa. Herbert S. Collins, vice-president of the company, says the general tone of business has improved.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|--|---------|-------|---|---------|-------|
| Parcira Brava Rootlb. | .28 | .34 | Rhubarb— | | | Spirit Ammonia— | | |
| Parsley Seedlb. | .31 | .36 | Powdered, extra tinslb. | .75 | .90 | Aromaticlb. | .50 | .55 |
| Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v. ea. | .40 | .40 | Rochelle Saltlb. | .26 1/2 | .35 | Ether, comp.lb. | | 1.75 |
| Pellitory Rootlb. | .40 | .45 | Rose Leaves, palelb. | | | Nitric, U.S.P.lb. | .47 | .52 |
| Paris Greenlb. | .18 | .25 | Redlb. | 2.25 | 2.40 | Spirits Turpentinegal. | .57 | .62 |
| Pennyroyal, Herblb. | .20 | .25 | Rhubarb Bromideoz. | 2.25 | 2.50 | Squawvine Rootlb. | .20 | .25 |
| Pepper, black, clean siftlb. | .28 | .32 | Iodide, 1 oz. v.lb. | .30 | .34 | Squill Root, whitelb. | .12 | .14 |
| Whitelb. | .28 | .32 | Sabadilla Seedlb. | .30 | .34 | Stillingia Rootlb. | .18 | .22 |
| Peppermint Herb, Germ.lb. | .50 | .55 | Saccharinlb. | 5.00 | 5.25 | Powderedlb. | .23 | .30 |
| Leaves, pressed, oza.lb. | .25 | .30 | Saffron Amer. (Safflower)lb. | .85 | .90 | Stone Rootlb. | .20 | .25 |
| Petrolatum, U.S.P., whitelb. | | .15 | Spanish, true Valencialb. | 13.00 | 13.25 | Storax, liquidlb. | .45 | .48 |
| Phenacetin, Bayer (lb. 8.00) oz. | | .66 | Safrollb. | .35 | .40 | Stramonium Leaveslb. | .28 | .34 |
| Phosphorus, Amorphouslb. | 1.05 | 1.15 | Sage, Leaves, Italianlb. | .36 | .40 | Powderedlb. | .34 | .39 |
| Pilocarpine, Alk., puregr. | .05 | .07 | Domesticlb. | .38 | .42 | Pressed, oza.lb. | .36 | .40 |
| Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. gr. | .05 | .07 | St. John's Breadlb. | .10 | .12 | Seedlb. | .20 | .22 |
| Hydrochloridelb. | .03 | .06 | Salicinlb. | 4.65 | 4.90 | Powderedlb. | .25 | .28 |
| Nitrategr. | .03 | .06 | Salollb. | 3.80 | 4.00 | Strontium Acetateoz. | .11 | .15 |
| Pink Root, truelb. | .65 | .70 | Sandalwoodlb. | .20 | .25 | Bromidelb. | 1.40 | 1.55 |
| Pyridineoz. | 1.00 | 1.00 | Groundlb. | .25 | .30 | Iodideoz. | .32 | .37 |
| Piperinoz. | .55 | .65 | Sandarac, Gum, cleanlb. | .32 | .36 | Lactateoz. | .12 | .16 |
| Pitch, Burgundylb. | .08 1/2 | .12 1/2 | Santoninlb. | 5.00 | 6.00 | Nitrate, drylb. | .22 | .30 |
| Plaster, calcinedbb. | 1.50 | 2.25 | Sarap'illa Root, Hon. cutlb. | .55 | .60 | Granular, C. P.lb. | .50 | .55 |
| True, dentist's siftedbb. | | 2.50 | Mexican, cutlb. | .20 | .25 | Salicylatelb. | 1.50 | 1.75 |
| Pleurisy Rootlb. | .30 | .35 | Powderedlb. | .26 | .30 | Strophanthus, Seed, brownlb. | .65 | .85 |
| Podophyllin (Resin)lb. | 3.10 | 3.25 | Sassafras, Pithoz. | .18 | .20 | Greenlb. | | |
| Poke Berrieslb. | .20 | .22 | Barklb. | .20 | .25 | Powderedlb. | 1.00 | 1.10 |
| Rootlb. | .16 | .22 | Saw Palmetto Berrieslb. | .18 | .20 | Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz. | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| Powderedlb. | .20 | .25 | Scammony, Resinoz. | .25 | .28 | Alk. pow'd, 1-8 oz. v. oz. | 1.15 | 1.25 |
| Poppy Headslb. | .45 | .55 | Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vialea. | 3.00 | 3.30 | Nitrate, 1-8 oz. v.oz. | 1.55 | 1.65 |
| Seed, blue (Maw)lb. | .18 | .20 | Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea. | .75 | 1.00 | Sulphate, 1-8 oz. v.oz. | 1.15 | 1.25 |
| Whitelb. | .20 | .22 | Senega Rootlb. | .55 | .75 | Sugar of Milk, pow'dlb. | .18 | .22 |
| Potassa, Caustic, comlb. | .50 | .55 | Sennal Mixturelb. | .22 | .28 | 1 lb. cartonslb. | .20 | .25 |
| White, stickslb. | .75 | .80 | Senna L'ves, Alexandrialb. | .45 | .65 | Sulfonal, Bayeroz. | | 1.35 |
| Potassium Acetatelb. | .55 | .60 | Powderedlb. | .35 | .40 | L & Foz. | | .60 |
| Benzoatelb. | .15 | .22 | Tinnewly, selectlb. | .32 | .36 | Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.lb. | 6.25 | 6.50 |
| Bichromatelb. | .27 | .32 | Serpentaria (Va. Snake r't)lb. | .50 | .55 | Sulphonethymeth, U.S.P.lb. | 7.50 | 8.00 |
| Bicarbonatelb. | .35 | .40 | Silver, Chlorideoz. | .62 | .68 | Sulphur, Iodideoz. | .35 | .40 |
| Bisulphate, cryst.lb. | | .40 | Cyanideoz. | 1.00 | 1.04 | Flowerslb. | .02 1/2 | .04 |
| C. P.lb. | | .40 | Nitrate, crystoz. | .38 | .40 | Lac., precipitatedlb. | .22 | .25 |
| Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar- tar), pure, pow'dlb. | .35 | .38 | Fused Conesoz. | .43 | .45 | Rolllb. | .02 1/2 | .04 |
| Bromidelb. | 1.50 | 1.85 | Stick (Lunar Caustic)oz. | .44 | .48 | Washedlb. | .09 | .12 |
| Carbonate (Pearl Ash)lb. | .20 | .25 | Oxideoz. | 1.05 | 1.10 | Sunflower Seedslb. | .12 | .16 |
| C. P.lb. | .40 | .45 | Simaruba, Bark of Rootlb. | .24 | .30 | Talcum, powderedlb. | .04 | .06 |
| Refined (Sal Tartar)lb. | .35 | .42 | Powderedlb. | .29 | .34 | Purifiedlb. | .16 | .20 |
| Chloratelb. | .37 | .42 | Skunk Cabbagelb. | .20 | .25 | Tamarindskegs | 2.80 | 3.00 |
| Powderedlb. | .38 | .43 | Snakeroot, Canadalb. | .40 | .60 | Tar Barbadoesgal. | .60 | .70 |
| Purified an. gran.lb. | .50 | .55 | Soap, Castile, greenlb. | .14 | .16 | No. Carolina, pt. cans. doz. | | .85 |
| Chloride, C. P.lb. | .25 | .30 | Mottled, genuinelb. | .15 | .17 | Tartar Emeticlb. | .60 | .68 |
| Citratelb. | .75 | .85 | White, Cont'slb. | .16 | .18 | Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car.lb. | .50 | .65 |
| Glycerophosphateoz. | .15 | .25 | Powderedlb. | .30 | .35 | Thymollb. | 13.00 | 13.50 |
| Hypophosphitelb. | 1.10 | 1.25 | Soap Tree Bark, wholelb. | .17 | .20 | Iodide, U. S. P.lb. | 6.75 | 7.50 |
| Iodidelb. | 3.20 | 3.80 | Cutlb. | .22 | .28 | Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra lb. | 2.35 | 2.50 |
| Lactophosphateoz. | .20 | .24 | Powderedlb. | .21 | .25 | Aleppo, No 1lb. | 2.30 | 2.40 |
| Nitratelb. | .24 | .29 | Soda Ashlb. | .03 | .05 | Powderedlb. | 1.90 | 2.35 |
| Powderedlb. | .25 | .30 | Caustic, purified, fusedlb. | .25 | .30 | Turpentine, Chian, gen.oz. | .33 | .38 |
| C. P.lb. | .35 | .40 | Sodium, Acetatelb. | .15 | .34 | Venicelb. | .60 | .70 |
| Permanganatelb. | 1.25 | 1.50 | Arsenatelb. | .20 | .55 | Artificiallb. | .18 | .22 |
| Pure, powderedlb. | 1.70 | 1.80 | Arsenite, purelb. | | .60 | Uva Ursilb. | .15 | .20 |
| Prussiate, redlb. | 1.00 | 1.30 | Benzoatelb. | 2.90 | 3.30 | Valerian Root, Englishlb. | .65 | .90 |
| Yellowlb. | .75 | .90 | From True Benzoic A. lb. | | | Powderedlb. | .95 | 1.00 |
| Salicylateoz. | .12 | .15 | Bicarbonatelb. | .02 1/2 | .05 | Germanlb. | .30 | .35 |
| Sulphate, powderedlb. | .18 | .20 | C. P., powderedlb. | .10 | .14 | Powderedlb. | .35 | .40 |
| C. P.lb. | .28 | .32 | Bichromatelb. | .18 | .22 | Vanillinoz. | .55 | .60 |
| Sulphidelb. | .32 | .40 | Bitartratelb. | .80 | .90 | Veratrum Viride, Rootlb. | .15 | .20 |
| Tartrate, Powdered (Sol- uble Tartar)lb. | .65 | .75 | Bromidelb. | 1.40 | 1.60 | Verigris, pow'd, purelb. | .45 | .50 |
| Frickly Ash Barklb. | .25 | .30 | Carbon, (Sal Soda), 100 lb. | 1.00 | 1.50 | Wahoo, Bark of Rootlb. | .45 | .50 |
| Powderedlb. | .32 | .37 | C. P., cryst., U.S.P.lb. | .12 | .18 | Bark of Treelb. | .25 | .35 |
| Berrieslb. | .20 | .25 | Dried, purifiedlb. | .16 | .18 | Wax Baylb. | .27 | .31 |
| Pulsatilla Herblb. | 1.45 | 1.65 | Granulatedlb. | .02 1/2 | .04 | Bees, yellowlb. | .45 | .52 |
| Pumpkin Seedlb. | .20 | .25 | Chloratelb. | .22 | .32 | Whitelb. | .45 | .65 |
| Quassia, raspedlb. | .08 | .11 | Chloride, C. P.lb. | .18 | .20 | Carnauba, No. 1lb. | .60 | .65 |
| Powderedlb. | .15 | .25 | Cinnamateoz. | .28 | .32 | Japanlb. | .18 | .23 |
| Quebracho Barklb. | .25 | .30 | Citratelb. | .70 | .85 | White Hellebore, Rootlb. | .09 | .14 |
| Quince Seedlb. | .85 | 1.00 | Glycerophosphate, 75%oz. | .16 | .20 | Powderedlb. | .15 | .20 |
| Quinidine, Alk., cryst.oz. | .65 | .70 | Hypophosphitelb. | .90 | 1.10 | White Pine Barklb. | .15 | .20 |
| Sulph.oz. | .45 | .60 | Hyposulphite, cryst.lb. | .04 | .06 | Wild Cherry Barklb. | .12 | .16 |
| Quinine Alkaloidoz. | .58 | .72 | Kegs, 112 lb.lb. | .02 1/2 | .03 | Groundlb. | .14 | .18 |
| Acetateoz. | .70 | .72 | Granularlb. | .02 1/2 | .06 | Willow Bark, blacklb. | | .25 |
| Bimurateoz. | .67 | .69 | Iodide (oz. 37—42)lb. | 4.40 | 4.65 | Whitelb. | | .25 |
| Bisulphateoz. | .36 | .38 | Lactophosphatelb. | .14 | .18 | Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.gal. | .70 | .80 |
| Carbolateoz. | .82 | .84 | Phosphate, cryst.lb. | .07 | .10 | Barrelsgal. | .55 | .65 |
| Hydrochlorideoz. | .60 | .65 | Pure granulatedlb. | .08 | .12 | Wormseed (Chenopodium)lb. | .16 | .18 |
| Hydrobromideoz. | .62 | .65 | Recrystallizedlb. | .11 | .13 | Levant (Santonica)lb. | 1.65 | 1.75 |
| Lactateoz. | .68 | .72 | Driedlb. | .22 | .24 | Wormwood, bulklb. | .20 | .25 |
| Salicylateoz. | .61 | .72 | Phosphomolybdateoz. | .45 | .50 | Yerba Santalb. | .25 | .30 |
| Sulphate, 100 oz. tinsoz.lb. | .30 | .31 | Silicate, drylb. | 3.50 | 3.80 | Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bot.lb. | .28 | .32 |
| 5 oz. tinslb. | .35 | .36 | Liquidlb. | 3.00 | 3.20 | Bromideoz. | .10 | .14 |
| 1 oz. vialslb. | .40 | .42 | Sulphate (Sal Glauber)lb. | .03 | .04 | Chloride, fusedlb. | .40 | .45 |
| Tannateoz. | .37 | .40 | Pure cryst.lb. | .08 | .10 | Granulatedlb. | .30 | .40 |
| Valerateoz. | .65 | .67 | Drylb. | .08 | .12 | Medicinallb. | | |
| Rape Seed, Englishlb. | .12 | .14 | Sulphidelb. | .35 | .40 | Iodideoz. | .37 | .40 |
| Germanlb. | .10 | .12 | Sulphocarb (S'phenen.)lb. | .57 | .70 | Hypophosphiteoz. | .25 | .30 |
| Red Saunderslb. | | .10 | and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)lb. | .23 1/2 | .27 | Lactophosphateoz. | | |
| Resin, commonlb. | .04 | .06 | Spearment Leaves, oza.lb. | .34 | .38 | Metallic, C. P.lb. | .35 | .45 |
| Good, strained, per 280 lbs. | .11 | .16 | Spermaceti, cakeslb. | .36 | .38 | Gran., free from As.lb. | .45 | .60 |
| Powderedlb. | | | Spikenard Rootlb. | .25 | .35 | Oxide, American U.S.P.lb. | .16 | .22 |
| Resorcin, pure whitelb. | 2.75 | 3.00 | Spruce Gumlb. | 1.00 | 1.10 | Eng. Hubbard'slb. | .50 | .55 |
| Rhubarb, Cantonlb. | .80 | .90 | Extralb. | 1.50 | 1.65 | Permanganateoz. | .20 | .25 |
| Clippingslb. | .35 | .45 | Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.lb. | .54 | .69 | Phosphateoz. | .12 | .14 |
| Powderedlb. | .60 | .90 | | | | Salicylateoz. | .12 | .14 |

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from July 7 to July 13, 1915, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

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| ACIDS— 41 csks. cresylic, Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Glasgow. 72 csks. cresylic, Kountze Bros. & Co., Glasgow. 22 drs. carbolic, West Disinfecting Co., Glasgow. 99 bbls. cresylic, White Tar Co., Glasgow. 3 drs. carbolic, Nat'l. Aniline & Chemical Co., Glasgow. 40 csks. citric, Chas. L. Heinsking, Mar-seilles. 100 bbls. citric, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Mar-seilles. 100 bbls. citric, Perry, Ryer & Co., Mar-seilles. | 4 bgs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., vera Cruz. 30 cs. aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao 14 cs. mastic, M. P. Stamules, Piraeus. 25 cs. mastic, McKesson & Robbins, Piraeus 12 cs. mastic, Lacaub Bros., Piraeus. 26 cs. mastic, J. Pappadeas, Piraeus. 60 bgs. arabic, Arabol Mfg. Co., Glasgow. 76 bgs. arabic, T. M. Duché & Co., Glasgow. 150 bgs. karaya, J. Wolf & Co., Glasgow. 161 bgs. karaya, Winter Son & Co., Glasgow 150 bgs. karaya, Winter Son & Co., Glasgow 5 cs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, Lon-don. 31 bgs. arabic, McKesson & Robbins, Lon-don. 68 bgs. chicle, Venezuela Trading Co., Trini-dad. | 17 bbls. olive, M. D. Stamules, Piraeus. 100 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Piraeus. 48 bbls. olive, S. A. Touris, Patras. 22 bbls. olive, Deligiannos, Patras. 24 bbls. olive, C. S. Galanopoulos, Calamata. 60 bbls. olive, Nassiacos Import Co., Cala-mata. 25 bbls. olive, American Express Co., Cala-mata. 50 bbls. olive, Meyer & Lange, Calamata. 26 bbls. olive, E. G. Sophos, Piraeus. 5 bbls. olive, P. Bougadis, Piraeus. 40 csks. seed oil, Oil Seeds Co., Havre. 300 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 100 csks. creosote, American Creosoting Co., Hull. 40 drs. linseed, Spencer & Kellogg, London. 50 bbls. rapeseed, New York Lubricating Co., Hull. 10 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch Co., Hull. 6 drs. myrbane, Holland Bros., Hull. 10 drs. myrbane, Rockhill & Viotor, Hull. 15 drs. myrbane, Rochester Germicide Co., Hull. 100 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch, Hull. 6 bbls. 70 drs. linseed, Muir & Co., Hull. 3 cs. essential, Foster, Milburn & Co., Lon-don. 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. |
| AMMONIA— 8 csks. carbonate, J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool. ANTIMONY— 5 csks. sulphate, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bordeaux. | JUICES— 20 cs. lime, A. Ogr, Glasgow. 100 cs. lime, R. F. Downing & Co., Lon-don. | 100 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| BALSAMS— 13 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Centra America. | LACTERINE— 13 cs., Macee & Co., London. LEAVES— 20 bs. senna, J. L. Hopkins, London. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| BARIIUM— 156 drs. binoxide, National Aniline Compo-sition Co., Hull. | LIME— 3 bgs. citrate, R. H. Tippenhauser, Port-au Prince. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| BARKS— 1,218 bgs. mangrove, American Trading Co., Curacao. 62 bs. quillay, W. R. Grace & Co., London. 8 bs., Peck & Velsor, London. | MALT— 56 sks. S. S. Steiner, London. MAGNESITE— 1,450 tons rock, in bulk, American Carbo-nate Co., Pampator. 60 csks., R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| BEANS— 9 bxs. vanilla, Dietlin & Co., Vera Cruz. 4 bxs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz. | MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 11 cs. medicine, Chas. D. Stone & Co., Genoa. 28 pgs. drugs, A. Cook & Co., Havre. 10 cs. drugs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lor-bacher, Havre. 7 bs. Indian drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., Glasgow. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| CALOMEL— 20 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London. | MENTHOL— 25 cs., Mentholatum Co., Havre. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| CARBON— 150 drs. boro, Boret & Co., Bordeaux. | OILS— 107 bbls. codoil, Swan & Finch Co., St. John's, N. F. 25 bbls. codliver, W. & S. Job Co., St. John's, N. F. 50 bbls. codliver, Lehn & Fink, St. John's, N. F. 50 cs. codliver, Schieffelin & Co., Chris-tiania. 225 cs. olive, J. Wile Sons & Co., Bor-deaux. 200 bbls. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa. 36 cs. olive, A. Nisfer, Genoa. 300 cs. olive, C. Maspero, Genoa. 100 cs. olive, E. Locatelli, Genoa. 45 cs. olive, L. Raimondo, Genoa. 45 cs. olive, Laferro & Marsoca, Genoa. 200 cs. olive, Fantini & Lactorra, Genoa. 30 bbls. 80 cs. olive, J. Macmonnies, Genoa. 500 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Genoa. 172 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols & Co., Naples. 7 bbls. 35 cs. olive, G. B. Mastrangelo, Naples. 100 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch Co., Glasgow. 176 cs. olive, Park & Tilford, Naples. 200 cs. olive, Reid, Murdoch & Co., Genoa. 150 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa. 25 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Genoa. 200 cs. olive, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa. 50 cs. olive, C. H. Wyman, Genoa. 76 cs. olive, P. Pastene & Co., Genoa. 25 cs. olive, V. Marrone & Co., Genoa. 100 cs. olive, Meyer & Lange, Genoa. 25 cs. olive, V. Bianchi, Genoa. 455 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Genoa. 70 cs. olive, Austin, Nichols & Co., Genoa. 85 bbls. olive, Brown Bros. & Co., Naples. 4 bbls. 1 cs. olive, C. Friedenberg & Co., Naples. 10 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kings-ton. 19 cs. orange, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston. 1 bbl. creosote, J. Williams & Co., Glasgow. 282 bbls. creosote, American Creosoting Co., Glasgow. 3 bbls. olive, S. Adams, Piraeus. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| CASEIN— 268 bgs., T. M. Duché & Co., Bordeaux. 200 sacks, A. Klipstein & Co., La Palice. 796 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Glasgow. 250 bgs., J. Rohlfeller & Co., Glasgow. | CHALK— 20 cs., Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Havre. 2,060 tons, block, J. W. Higman & Co., Lon-don. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| CHEMICAL PREP.— 40 cs., E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux. 5 csks. phenylene diamine, Andrey, Kooler & Dunk, Glasgow. 27 cs. virol, The Etna Chemical Co., London. | CRYSTALS— 28 cs. citric, Amermann & Patterson, Lon-don. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| CUBEBS— 56 bgs. stems, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Singapore. 21 bgs. cubebs and stems, J. B. Horner, Singapore. | CUTTLEFISH BONE— 25 bgs., 71 cs., Stallman & Co., Bordeaux. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| CYANIDES— 78 cs. precipitates, N. Y. & Honduras Ro-sario Mining Co., Central America. | DIVI-DIVI— 500 bgs., De Sola Bros. & Co., Curacao. 180 bgs., American Trading Co., Curacao. 455 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Curacao. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| ESSENCES— 15 bxs. linaloe, Markt & Schaeffer Co., Vera Cruz. | EXTRACTS— 26 pgs., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre. 2,200 bgs. mangrove bark, London. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| FLOWERS— 1 cs. dried, McKesson & Robbins, Piraeus. | GELATIN— 30 cs., Paul Puttmann, Glasgow. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| GLYCERIN— 50 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Bordeaux. 20 drs., Marx & Rawolle, Glasgow. 40 bbls., Leo E. Kohn, Rio. | GUMS— 5 cs., Huttlinger & Struller, Gonaives. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| POWDERS— 4 cs. rice, Irving Rice Co., Bordeaux. 53 csks. bleaching, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Liverpool. | POTASH— 130 bgs. chlorate, Grasselli Chemical Co., Havana. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |
| ROOTS— 10 bs. ipecac, P. H. Petry & Co., Bordeaux. 3 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama. | ROOTS— 10 bs. ipecac, P. H. Petry & Co., Bordeaux. 3 cs. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama. | 20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Liver-pool. 20 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 61 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Liverpool. 83 csks. palm, United States Steel Products Co., Liverpool. 118 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Liver-pool. 30 drs. myrbane, Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co., Hull. 176 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 500 bbls. rapeseed, Vacuum Oil Co., Hull. 19 cs. almond, Ungerer & Co., London. 16 cs. peach kernel, Arthur A. Stillwell & Co., London. 16 bbls. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 20 cs. essential, J. B. Horner, Hongkong. 386 iron drs., 69 bbls. whale oil, Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Bahia. 311 csks. palm, J. Holt & Co., Lagos. 600 csks. palm, Swan & Finch, Oporto. 75 csks. palm, G. B. Ollivant & Co., Lagos. 6 csks. creosote, H. J. Coleman, London. 2 cs. Haarlem, E. M. Braskamp, Rotterdam. 50 cs. Haarlem, Maas & Waldstein, Rotter-dam. |

Importations—Cont'd

221 bbls. zacaton, W. H. Peabody & Co., Vera Cruz.
 1 bbl. sarsaparilla, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
 6 bs. sarsaparilla, M. V. Rodney, Kingston.
 5 bgs. ipecac, West Indies Trading Corp., London.
 21 bs. valerian, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.

ROSIN—
 45 csks., Dietrich Heydemann, London.

SALTS—
 292 bgs. common, B. D. Wolterbeck, Curacao.
 27,280 bushels in bulk, J. P. Robinson & Co., Turk's Island.

SEEDS—
 222 bgs. coriander, Isaac Vought & Co., Bordeaux.
 50 bgs. fenugreek, Sanderson & Son, Bordeaux.
 67,020 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
 2 bgs. orange, H. R. Tippenhauser, Port au Prince.
 862 bgs. mustard, E. R. Durkee & Co., Glasgow.
 4,722 bgs. castor, Castor Oil Co., London.
 29,180 bgs. linseed, American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.

SILVER—
 9 cs. sulphite, G. Amsinck & Co., Cristobal.

SOAP—
 291 cs., J. E. Athanassiades, Piraeus.

SODAS—
 17 bbls. prussiate, Copenhagen.
 17 cs. prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Havre.
 300 cs. caustic, Welch, Holme & Clark, Liverpool.
 15,879 bgs. nitrate, W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique.
 17,228 bgs. nitrate, Gips & Co., Mejillones.

SPONGES—
 23 bs., Dadant & Co., Havana.
 1 bs., A. Stratigos, Piraeus.

SPICES—
 25 bbls. 50 bgs. ginger, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
 25 bbls. 26 bgs. ginger, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
 52 bbls. 11 bgs. ginger, United Fruit Co., Kingston.
 11 bgs. ginger, J. B. Maxfield & Co., Kingston.
 400 bbls. ginger, Baring Bros. & Co., Glasgow.
 45 bgs. pepper, Old & Wallace, London.
 500 bs. cloves, Frame & Co., London.
 399 bgs. pepper, Jas. Kiscock & Co., London.
 128 bgs. pepper, Smith & Schipper, Singapore.
 140 bgs. pepper, R. & J. Henderson, Singapore.
 150 cs. nutmegs, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., Singapore.
 73 bgs. pepper, Paterson, Simons & Co., Singapore.
 8 cs. mace, Paterson, Simons & Co., Penang.
 149 bs. cloves, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Penang.
 60 cs. nutmegs, W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Penang.
 5 cs. mace, 770 bgs. pepper, Jas. W. Phyfe & Co., Penang.
 848 bgs. pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son, Penang.
 500 bs. cloves, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

TALC—
 500 bgs., L. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.
 400 bgs., Chas. B. Chrystal, Bordeaux.
 200 bgs., B. F. Ducas, Bordeaux.
 200 bgs., W. B. Daniels, Bordeaux.
 500 bgs., W. H. Whitaker & Co., Bordeaux.
 500 bgs. 15 cs., Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, Bordeaux.
 (Of above total shipment, 595 bgs. talc were shortshipped.)
 250 bgs., F. A. Reichard & Co., Genoa.
 500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.
 300 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.
 263 bgs., Stanley Doggett, Genoa.
 300 bgs., Binney, Smith Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—
 455 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.

TURPENTINE—
 1 bbl. Russian, H. J. Coleman, London.

VANADIUM—
 2,400 sks., American Vanadium Co., South Pacific.

WATERS—
 70 cs. mineral, G. B. Mastrangelo, Naples.
 2 cs. mineral, A. J. Coccaro, Naples.
 590 cs. mineral, Brown Bros. & Co., Havre.
 1,675 cs. mineral, Batjer & Co., Havre.
 50 cs. mineral, G. & J. Wallan, Havre.
 70 cs. mineral, J. B. Mastrangelo, Genoa.
 100 cs. mineral, Lazard Freres, Havre.
 150 cs. mineral, Brown Bros. & Co., Havre.
 25 bbls. mineral, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., London.
 47 csks., R. B. Henry Co., Liverpool.
 62 csks., Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Liverpool.

WAX—
 30 cs. 220 bgs. ceresine, Shlieman Oil & Ceresine Co., London.
 5 bbls. bees, H. Becker & Co., Jacmel.
 8 bbls. 4 bgs. bees, H. Becker & Co., Aux Cayes.
 2 bgs. bees, P. J. Alexis, Port au Prince.
 1 bgs. bees, Funch, Edey & Co., Port au Prince.
 3 bgs. 1 cs. bees, Muller, Schall & Co., Port au Prince.
 8 cs. bees, Huttlinger & Struller, Gonaives.
 2 bxs. bees, G. & A. Pouget, Cape Haytien.
 4 cs. bees, O. C. Kanzow & Co., Cape Haytien.
 10 cs. bees, A. Behrens & Co., Port de Paix.
 3 bgs. bees, H. Hahn & Co., Port de Paix.
 2 cs. bees, American Trading Co., Progresso.
 54 bgs. bees, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Kingston.
 5 bgs. 12 bxs. bees, I. Ferrer & Co., Kingston.
 23 bgs. bees, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
 5 bgs., Kasebier, Cleatfield Shellac Co., Glasgow.
 231 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Liverpool.

WOODS—
 316 bgs. bitterwood, Jas. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.

LARGER PARCELS IN MAILS

Orders have been issued by the Postmaster-General, at Washington, increasing the parcel post size limit and providing for a receipt for articles mailed by parcel post. The first order becomes effective immediately. The second order will go into effect on September 1.

Section 454 of the postal laws and regulations is so amended as to increase the size limit from 72 to 84 inches in length and girth combined. This action follows a demand for an increase in the size limit. The principal effect is to bring the commercial crate within the regulations. The 72-inch limit denies the advantages of parcel post shipment to practically all the standard-sized crates used in the commercial exchange of berries and fruits.

The new regulation regarding receipts amends Section 458½ of the postal laws and regulations. On payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give a receipt to the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail. A postage stamp to cover the charge for the receipt will be affixed to the parcel and the name and the address of the addressee must be written in the receipt by the sender. The receipt will constitute evidence of the mailing of the parcel. Many commercial organizations have asked the Post Office Department that in accordance with express practice generally the receipt privilege be granted.

WINTERGREEN INDUSTRY HIT

The wintergreen industry has been hit by the war, and those who ordinarily make their living by gathering this plant for market are sufferers. A large amount of wintergreen is produced in Pennsylvania, in Pen Forest, Lehigh, and Kitter townships. Distillers on an average pay about \$2 a ton for it.

The United States produces the greater part of the world's wintergreen oil. About 70 per cent of the amount produced here is normally sent to European countries, most of it being used in German laboratories for medicinal purposes. Dealers have much of their money tied up in the oil now, and, since the business is more or less stagnant at this time, they are holding out for more advantageous markets.

8-MONTHS-OLD BABY "DRUG FIEND"

An eight-months-old baby with the morphine and heroin habit clearly developed was the astounding find in New York City reported to the justices of the Special Sessions by Dr. Perry Lichtenstein, the Tombs physician. The baby is the daughter of Mrs. Sadie Shapiro, arrested with her husband, charged with violating the Boylan drug law.

Dr. Lichtenstein says the baby shows all the symptoms of a drug patient—extreme pallor, contracted pupils, cramps, constant sleepiness and a wild desire to nurse. He is sure that it caught the drug habit through its mother, who admits she has contracted the drug habit since her child was born.

"THERE ARE NO DYE PRICES"

The situation with reference to dyestuffs amounts almost to a business tragedy. A reporter visits the office of one of the leading representatives of this industry.

"Will you please give us your latest prices on these dyestuffs," asks the reporter.

"There are no prices."

"Well, will you give us nominal prices?"

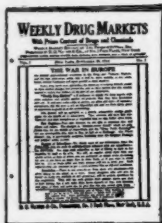
"My dear sir there are no prices. You can get what you ask. We are out of a great deal of stuff and just living in hope for the time when we can get more."

"Well, if you did have the goods, would these be fair quotations?"

"I'm sorry I cannot help you, but there is no such thing as prices."

Meanwhile the tragedy of the situation stalks along, comedy trotting timidly by its side. From week to week, drug reporters are naming goods that are out of the market, from week to week they are checking quotations on commodities not for sale. They are compiling their lists, arranging their figures, shoving their decimals to the right, and talking of changes and of the situation, when, as a matter of fact, there is but one big overshadowing situation; namely, a terrifying shortage in dyestuffs. This is the situation; this has been the situation; and this will continue to be the situation until—*Quien sabe?*

Price List of the Era Publications



Weekly Drug Markets Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

An exclusive subscription publication without advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 year; Canada \$4.50, and Foreign Countries \$5.00 a year. Yearly subscription only accepted.



The Pharmaceutical Era (Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.50 and to Foreign Countries \$2.00 a year.



The Soda Fountain (Established 1902)

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

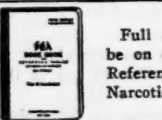
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.25, and to Foreign Countries \$1.50 a year.



Era Price List—Issued Annually (Established 1895)

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

PRICE \$1.00 a copy, postpaid. The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Price List for \$1.50 a Year in U. S., Cuba and Mexico; Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50.



Era Dose Book

Full of "meat" from cover to cover. Should be on every prescription counter. 20 Dose and Reference Tables with Appendix of Alcohol and Narcotic percentages in U. S. P. and N. F.

Price 50c a copy, postpaid.

Era Key to the U. S. P.

Gives the official title, common name, synonyms, dose and strength of all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the latest U. S. Pharmacopoeia for druggists, drug clerks, students and physicians.

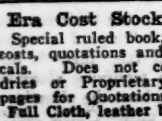
Two Styles—Cloth 25c; Leather 50c a copy, postpaid.



Era Poison and Liquor Register

For keeping legal record of Poison and Liquor Sales with Digest of Poison Laws in all the States; 50 ruled pages with spaces for 800 sales.

In stiff Board Covers, 60c a copy postpaid.



Era Cost Stock and Inventory Book
Special ruled book, thumb indexed, for keeping costs, quotations and stocks of Drugs and Chemicals. Does not contain Pharmaceuticals, Sundries or Proprietary Medicines. Special ruled pages for Quotations, Addresses.

Full Cloth, leather back and corners, \$2.50 a copy



Era Formulary—(8000 Formulas)

A most valuable collection of unofficial formulas for Manufacturers, Druggists, Physicians, Veterinary Surgeons, Hospitals and for Household use.

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Contains 2,000 formulas for the soda fountain, for making Ice Cream, Ices, etc., also valuable Luncheonette department. By far the best and most complete formula book published for fountain dispensers. Every fountain man should have this valuable book.

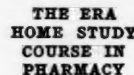
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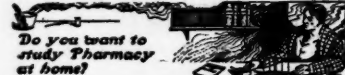
Era Druggists Directory

The standard directory of the drug trade. Wholesale Druggists, Retail Druggists and Manufacturers in separate lists all arranged geographically. 18th Edition for 1916.

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